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T H E
VERMONT JOURNAL,
A N D T H E
UNIVERSAL ADVERTISER.

[Vol. I.] W E D N E S D A Y, DECEMBER 3, 1783. [Num. 16.]

WINDSOR: PRINTED BY HOUGH AND SPOONER.

From Realms far distant, and from Climes unknown, We make the Knowledge of Mankind your own.

STATE OF VERMONT.

An act to enable towns and parishes to erect proper houses for public worship, and support ministers of the gospel.

WHEREAS it is of the greatest importance to the community at large, as well as individuals, that the precepts of christianity and rules of morality, be publicly and statedly inculcated on the minds of the inhabitants.

Therefore,

BE it enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the Representatives of the freemen of the State of Vermont, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That whenever any town or parish shall think themselves sufficiently able to build a meeting house, or settle a minister, it shall be the duty of the town or parish clerk, on application of seven freeholders of such town or parish, to warn a town or society meeting, mentioning the time, place, and matter to be debated; giving twelve days notice, by posting the same at the most public place or places, in said town or parish; and that two thirds of the inhabitants of such town or parish, who shall meet agreeable to such warrant, being legal voters, and of similar sentiments with respect to the mode of worship, shall be hereby authorized to appoint a place, or places, for the public worship of God, and fix on a place, or places, for building a house, or houses, for such worship, and vote a tax or taxes sufficient to defray the expence of such building or buildings; and also to hire or otherwise agree with a minister or ministers, to preach in such town or parish, either to supply such town or parish with preaching, or on probation for settlement; and further, to vote such minister or ministers, such settlement or settlements, in money or otherwise, as to them shall seem equal; and to vote such minister or ministers such annual support, in money or otherwise, (to be agreed on between such minister or ministers, and people) shall be found necessary, to be assessed on the polls and rateable estates of persons living, or estates lying, within the limits of such town or parish. Provided no person shall be obliged to pay such tax or taxes or any part thereof, or his estate taken therefor, who shall be hereafter described and exempted by this act. Provided also, that no vote shall be deem-

ed legal and binding on such inhabitants as are not by law exempted as aforesaid, unless there shall be twenty-five legal voters in the affirmative.

And if the inhabitants of any town or parish shall agree to build a meeting-house or houses, agreeable to the tenor of this act, but shall not agree on the place or places to build the same; in that case it shall be the duty of the county court, at their sessions within the county where such difficulty may arise, at the request of not less than seven members, inhabitants of such town or parish, to appoint an indifferent committee, at the direction of the court, and cost of such town or parish, to view attentively such town or parish, and find out the most convenient place or places for such house or houses, and there set up a stake or stakes, and acquaint the clerk of such town or parish therewith, who shall make a record thereof; and such committee shall report their doings to the court that appointed them; which court shall examine said report, and, if found to be just and equal, shall establish the same.

And whereas there are in many towns and parishes within this state, men of different sentiments in religious duties, which lead peaceable and moral lives, the rights of whose conscience this act is not to controul; and likewise some perhaps who pretend to differ from the majority with a design only to escape taxation: Therefore,

BE it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every person or persons, being of adult age, shall be considered as being of opinion with the major part of the inhabitants within such town or parish where he, she, or they, shall dwell, until he, she, or they, shall bring a certificate signed by some minister of the gospel, deacon or elder, or the moderator in the church or congregation to which he, she or they, pretend to belong, being of a different persuasion; which certificate shall set forth the party to be of their persuasion; and until such certificate shall be shown to the clerk of such town or parish (who shall record the same) such party shall be subject to pay all such charges with the major part, as by law shall be assessed on his, her, or their polls or rateable estate.

Provided, this act shall not be construed to extend to the collection of taxes for the purposes herein named, from any persons, or description of persons, who before the publication of this act, shall have confederated together to support the gospel, until such confederation shall be dissolved, or such persons, or description of persons, shall apply to the general assembly to be incorporated into a town or parish, or towns or parishes, and receive the final determination of said assembly.

Provided also, that such application shall be made in one year from said publication; any thing contained in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Brattleborough, 4th Nov. 1783.

The preceding is a true copy of an act of the legislature of the State of Vermont, passed October 17th, 1783.

Attest. MIC. TOWNSEND, Sec'y.

An act directing town clerks to return the names of the first constables of their respective towns, to the treasurer of the state.

WHEREAS the neglect of returning the names of the first constables, embarrasses the treasurer in giving out warrants and ex-tents for the collecting of taxes:

Which to prevent,

BE it enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the representatives of the freemen of the State of Vermont, in general assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That it be, and is hereby declared, the duty of town clerks in the respective towns in this state, to send a certificate to the state's treasurer specifying the name of the first constable of such town, at or before the rising of the next session of the legislature, after such constable is chosen, on penalty of forfeiting forty shillings to the treasury of this state, for every such neglect.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the secretary of state is hereby authorized and directed, on receiving information from the treasurer, to sue for and recover the same, in behalf of the state.

Brattleborough, Nov. 6th, 1783.

The preceding is a true copy of an act of the legislature of the State of Vermont, passed October 23d, 1783.

Attest. MIC. TOWNSEND, Sec'y.

CALCUTTA, (East-Indies)

March 22, 1783.

Extract of a letter from Madras, March 3.

"This day the guns fired for the capture of Hyder Nagar and the Bedanore country, by General Mathews, by this success three battalions of Seapoys, taken with Col. Baillie, have been liberated and added to the British army.

"The French fleet are gone from Cuddalore, except a line of battle ship and a frigate. No certain accounts of Mons. Buff's arrival. There is still a talk of peace with Tippoo."

Extract of a letter from the Government of Madras to their subordinate settlements.

"General Mathews on the 27th of January last, took possession of Bedanore and Candapore without firing a gun, and the whole country, except Mangalore, yielded in consequence. In the former of the above forts were three battalions of Colonel Baillie's Seapoy's, who were released; one thousand five hundred cavalry have been taken, and many pieces of cannon from the different forts; also three fifty gun ships. General Mathews describes the Gaps as a strong barrier between him and the Mysore country, the easiest ascent seven miles forward, and all the passes fortified. Capt. Donald Campbell, who was a prisoner in Hyder Nagar or Bedanore, was sent out to General Mathews to make terms, which were immediately granted. "That the Manager should continue in the same appointment as under Hyder."

"Col. Macleod, as usual, behaved nobly; he attacked the rear of the enemy, and made a great slaughter of them, with some loss on his side. Capt. Haslop, of the royal artillery, was wounded in the leg by a cannon ball.

"A detachment is gone against Mangalore, which is expected to fall immediately; afterwards the army is to move for Syringapatam."

Colonel Jackson commanding the storming party against Onore, and 2500 of Tippoo Sahib's people were killed or taken in the fort. Hyder Nagar, a very strong fort, also yielded; in this place were found eight thousand stand of new arms, and a very great quantity of powder and shot, and other stores. Prior to the capture of Bedanore, Col. Mathews had taken possession of three fifty gun ships, and one of

sixty-four guns, almost ready for launching. These ships had been built by Hyder's orders, under the direction of a French ship builder, and the capture of them will give the highest pleasure to the government of Goa, who were very much terrified at Hyder's naval preparations.

The proposals made by the governor of Bedanore country, are said to be very advantageous to us, provided the English company will allow him to remain in possession. He offers to relinquish all dependence on Tippoo Sahib, and give up Bedanore, and all the strong-holds in the country, as security for his fidelity, and a large sum of money in lieu of plunder to our troops, and to pay an annual tribute of fifteen lacks of pagodas to the company for their alliance and assistance.

Letters from Madras of the 4th mention, that the army under the command of General Stuart, had marched to the westward on the 3d, supposed to the relief of Vellore. No accounts have been received from Tippoo Sahib's camp for several days, it was thought that he was gone towards his own country. No certain intelligence of the operations of the French fleet had been gained at Madras, but the coast to the northward was clear of their ships. It was currently reported at Madras, that a fresh misunderstanding had arisen between them and Tippoo Sahib, and as no certain accounts were received from the southward of Mons. Buff's arrival on the coast, it is supposed that their alliance with him is nearly at an end.

Certain accounts of the capture of the Hastings, Capt. Jamaison, by the Bellona and Hamibal, off Sands Head, are said to be received in town, and that Capt. Jamaison is now at Trincomale. The recapture of this vessel will be particularly pleasing to the enemy; she was called the Lauristan, the only ship of any consequence taken by our fleet, since Sir Edward Hughes has commanded in India, except the Dutch ship taken by the Medea frigate, since the fleet abandoned the coast.

L O N D O N, August 24.

The king of Prussia entertained his court on the 20th ult. with extraordinary splendor, the cause of which was no less novel in a royal family, than peculiarly extraordi-

nary in his own: The entertainment was given to celebrate with pomp and festivity the fiftieth anniversary of his marriage, which his Majesty never once thought proper, in the course of fifty years, to commemorate. The company sat down to three tables, on which were 110 covers; but the guests had all to lament that there was no fruit to garnish the desert.

Extract of a letter from Sallon, in Provence, July 11.

"For 20 days, a singular fog, such as the oldest man here has not before seen, has reigned in most part of Provence; the atmosphere is filled with it, and the sun, although extremely hot, for at noon the barometer rises 45 degrees, is not sufficiently so to dissipate it! it continues day and night, though not equally thick; for sometimes it clouds the neighbouring mountains. The horizon, which is usually of a beautiful azure in this country, appears of a whitish grey; the sun, which during the day is very pale, is at setting and rising quite red, and so absorbed are his rays by the fog, that one may at any time look steadily at him without being in the least incommoded.

"It is an observation made by many, that the fog at some times emits a strong odour, the nature of which is not easily determined; it is so dry as not to tarnish a looking-glass, and instead of liquifying salt it dries them; the hydrometer does not ascend, and evaporation is abundant; the eyes are affected with a slight heat, and such as have weak lungs, are disagreeably affected.

"On the night of the 11th or 12th, at 15m past 12, the time of solistice, happened a storm of thunder and hail, an unusual phenomenon at that hour in these parts; at 200 paces from Sallon, a thunder bolt was seen to descend, the wind at the same time north; since which, the fog has been more intense, and still remains the same, notwithstanding a violent northeast wind on the 17th ult.

"The barometer is at a medium, the electrical machine affords no fire, but the air, is greatly electrified, and thunder is heard every now and then.

"The constant drought which has prevented the usual exhalations from the earth, seems to be the sole cause of this mist, the late rains having diluted the matter of which these exhalations are formed, they now ascend with their vehicle the

water; and some strong winds will either carry them off or force them down; or should a south wind, in any short time produce clouds, they will attract the exhalations which will disappear with them."

Sept. 9. A letter from Gibraltar of the 9th of August, says, that the Spaniards have been twice blown off Algiers, but are going a third time to try their fortune. The Algerines have evacuated the city; and all the inhabitants who are not to be engaged in the defence of the place, are encamped about a mile from it. They have two French engineers who have for some time been teaching them the practice of firing red hot shot. They have also a number of boats to act against the Spanish gun and mortar boats. The Spanish slaves are put in the most exposed part of the town. The Algerines, we hear, are in good spirits, and not alarmed at the impending attack.

Literal extract of a private letter from Paris, dated August 11.

"The intelligence from Brest, has brought the trial and sentence of the Comptre de Grasse, who was tried by a court-martial held on board l'Invincible of 100 guns, at that port, which sat from the 6th of July to the 5th instant, for the affair of the 12th of April, 1782. The charge against that unfortunate officer ran in different channels, the principal of which was, the surrendering the Ville de Paris of 110 guns to the British fleet, and for other instances of disgraceful negligence on that day, by which 7 of the finest ships in the French service were either taken or destroyed, and the rest of the Squadron so scattered, that the expedition which was intended was totally put an end to at one stroke. The Spaniards have had no small hand in persecuting this Admiral, who is sentenced to be divested of the Order of St. Louis, (of which he has for years been grand master) to be rendered incapable of serving in the navies of France in future; to be imprisoned 21 years in some one of the royal castles, appointed for the confinement of state criminals! to have his sentence read to him by one of the King's judges once a year; and to be exposed every seven years to the people.

The first part of the sentence has been performed by le Boureau, the common hangman at Brest, who was sent on board for this purpose immediately after the King had

confirmed the sentence. The Count bears his hard fate with extraordinary submission: he continues a prisoner on board l'Invincible until the royal order is sent for his removal, which it is expected will be to the castle of Chalons St. Lanrent, in the province of Picardy.—Various are the opinions of the Count's fate; as the only thing he appears to have been guilty of is in having been out-manceuvred by your English Rodney, whose step at any other period than that in which it happened, would have been looked on as a fit of desperation. The evidence of his own officers went so far towards his conviction as to assert the Ville de Paris was not in such a condition as to necessitate her striking, the ship was in good order, though she had lost many men. We regret his fate; but it is necessary to make examples.—The trials of two Captains sent home by Mons. Suffrein, come on next month, the principal evidences being sent home with them."

PHILADELPHIA, October 22.
Extract of a letter from Charlestown, (S. Carolina) dated October 8.

"A strong north east wind has been blowing from the 2d instant to the 7th, when it increased to that amazing violence, that many vessels which were anchored in the stream were in great danger of parting from their cables; indeed, several of the small craft drifted, and were carried a considerable distance on the land; two brigs, and several sloops and schooners, sunk at the wharves, and many small vessels were entirely lost. Fortunately, about four o'clock in the afternoon, when the tide was rising, the wind shifted more northerly, but continued blowing, without any favourable intermission, until seven in the evening, when it came from the northwest, and relieved us from the anxiety we were under for the safety of the town, which must have been destroyed on the water side, had the wind shifted to the south-east. The sea was as high in Ashy and Cooper rivers, as I have seen it in a fresh gale at sea. A sloop, with some negroes on board belonging to Mr. Hayward, drifted in the night from her anchor, & it is imagined drove to sea, where she must have perished, as she was light, & had no provisions on board. Several lives were lost during the storm, some bodies have been since found along shore. The accounts from the sea coast are much to be dreaded, as the gale was violent almost beyond description. Some stores that stood exposed, are laid in ruins; & many of the wharves that had just been repaired, are much injured."

Nov. 6 On Thursday last their Excellencies M. de la Luzerne and M. Van Berkel, set off from this city for Princeton; and on Friday the last mentioned

gentleman had a public audience before the Congress of the United States, when he delivered his credentials as Minister Plenipotentiary from the United Netherlands.

WORCESTER, November 20.

On the 23d of September, the Tower and Park guns were fired in London, on account of the ratification of the definitive treaty of peace, by their most Christian and Catholic Majesties, and their being afterwards exchanged on the 19th of that month at Versailles.

We are told that his Excellency John Adams is daily expected at Philadelphia with the definitive treaty of peace.

On the evening of the 30th of October, the eastern mail was taken out of the post office in Princeton, by a most daring robber, in the following manner, viz. The post rider had just arrived at the office, and carried in the mail, and laid it on the table, when a fellow entered after him, blew out the candle, seized the mail with its contents, and got off clear with it. In the mail, it is said, were the notes of Michael Hillegas, Esq; Continental Treasurer, to a large amount.

It is said the whole amount of the money borrowed from France by the United States of America, amount only to 18,000,000 livres, French money; besides which France is bound for the payment of 10,000,000 livres, received from the United States of Holland. A livre in France is only about 1/2 the currency of this State.

General Thomas Mifflin, of Philadelphia, we hear, is chosen President of the Honorable Congress, for the year ensuing; and that august body have adjourned to Wednesday the 26th instant, then to meet at Annapolis in Maryland.

By a gentleman from New York, we are told, that the completion of the evacuation of that city by the British would be this week; and that our troops were to take possession of it to-morrow.

WINDSOR, December 3.

On Thursday night last, a school-house in Claremont unfortunately took fire, and was not discovered seasonably enough to give the inhabitants time to prevent its consuming to ashes.

Notice is hereby given, to all those who have become adventurers for a tract of land 12 miles square, on or near Mohawk River, that if they don't pay One Dollar on each share or right, their names will be struck out, and others put in their stead, agreeable to a vote passed October 14, 1783.

JOSEPH LEWIS, Clerk.

Norwich, Nov. 20. 3-4

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Ezra Perkins, late of Lebanon, deceased, either by note or book, are desired to make immediate payment; as any further neglect will necessitate the subscriber to put the same in suit at the next County Court.

CONSTANT STORRS, Exec'r.
Lebanon, Nov. 24. 3-4

From the London Magazine.
The interview between Fox and North, at
the late coalition.

Charles.

COME to my arms, my dear much va-
lu'd friend,
Henceforth let discord cease, let contest
end. (They embrace.)

Nor. Come to my arms—thus let me
clasp thee round,
I find thy worth, and honour what I've
found ;

O! you're a man my soul delights to
praise,

Fair, faithful, honest! just in all your ways.
A friend so warm I ever held most dear,
A foe so potent Cæsar's self might fear.

Ch. What, though I've call'd thee
traitor, coward, knave?

Nor. What, though I've call'd thee
factious, vilest slave?

Ch. What, though I've nam'd thee
all that's vile and base?

Nor. Your virtues now will dignify
disgrace!

Come once again, my soul's far better part,
My genius, take me—take me to thy heart.
Guide me, instruct me, teach me where
to go,

Thus, thus, our hearts shall meet, and
thus we'll grow.

(They embrace again.)

Ch. Bless me! where am I? what is
this I see?

I'm drunk! I dream! I'm sure it cannot be.
What! he who spurn'd me! kick'd me
from my post*,

And bid me wander like a Stygian ghost;
Sent me a note in characters so fair,
He'd sought my name, and could not
find it there†;

What, he! that hated, that detested man!
Who taught my tongue to curse like
Caliban!

He seek my friendship! he accept my
hand!

Now let St. Paul's church walk into the
Strand,

Let London bridge to Islington repair,
And Temple bar go forth to take the air!

Nor. O! there's a spirit in that pliant
tongue,

That charms the old, and fascinates the
young;

But know the cause, dear Charles, before
you blame;

I'm sick, I'm hurt, my heart's o'er-
whelm'd with shame;

I did not think——

Ch. ---I'm sure I did not mean——

Nor. I did not wish——

Ch. ---Forgive, forgive my spleen.

Nor. Henceforth, my friend, let's
praise each other's parts,

I'll call thee Tully, call thee knave of
hearts;

Renounce my morals, do what e'er you
will,

So we the purpose of our souls fulfil;

* About ten or twelve years ago, Mr.
Fox was one of the Commissioners of the
treasury. He was dismissed through the
influence of Lord North; and from that
time to the late coalition, they were violent
enemies.

† In the new arrangement of the treasury.

Involve our country in a lasting flame,
Till we get poiss, and copy what we
blame.

The Proprietors of Turnersburg,
in the county of Orange, and State of Ver-
mont, are informed, that the tax of Five
Dollars on each right of land, granted the
4th of February, 1783, payable by the
first of June last, and the Four Dollar tax,
granted the 15th of July, 1783, payable
by the first of last September, must be paid
forthwith to the subscriber, at his quarters
in Lebanon, as the time is long expired in
which said taxes ought to have been paid.

CHARLES HILL, Collector.

Lebanon, Nov. 27.

3—4

LAND-OFFICE,

A few Rods North of DARTMOUTH-
COLLEGE.

GENTLEMEN who want to purchase,
sell, or lease houses, farms, or tracts
of new land in this State, or in the State
of Vermont, and its vicinity, may apply
to this office for information.

The utility of such an office must be
conspicuous to every one. The pur-
chases and sales of land are at present
numerous; and the vast tracts of uncult-
ivated land within this vicinity, may soon
invite large numbers of foreigners, as well
as natives, to settle them; which will
cause innumerable transfers of landed
property in the old towns, and the new
country. It may therefore be very ad-
vantageous to those who want to have
their lands taken care of, as well as those
who emigrate, to have a general centre
of intelligence, where every person may
apply who wants to purchase, sell or
lease houses, farms, or new lands. Such
as incline to have their business negoti-
ated, may have it done on reasonable
terms.

Those who apply to this office, may
leave their particular proposals in writ-
ing. The most accurate plans and maps
that can be obtained, will be kept in said
office. The expence of leaving adver-
tisements, and receiving informations,
will be but trifling.

The land office will be under the care
of the subscriber, who will also negotiate
Continental and State securities, either
for land or money.

JABEZ BINGHAM.

Dresden, Nov. 26

3—11

The Proprietors of Varsbire

In the county of Orange, and State of Ver-
mont, are hereby notified that at a legal
meeting of said proprietors held at Varsbire
on the sixth day of November 1783, voted,
that a tax of two pounds should be raised
on each right or share of land for the pur-
pose of paying the charges that hath arisen,
or shall arise, in letting out the first and
second division lots, and in laying out and
cutting roads and other necessary charges,
&c. —The same being committed to me the
subscriber to collect, unless the same is paid
to me at my house in Fairlee by the 15th
day of January 1784, the delinquent rights
will be advertised for sale, and be proceeded
with as the law directs.

JOEL WALKER, Collector.

Fairlee, Nov. 8.

3—5

Moor's School

is now opened, not only for the purpose
of instructing in the learned languages, but
also in English, in Writing, Arithmetic,
Surveying; in short, in almost any branch
of useful learning, that any scholar is
desirous of acquiring without the expence
of a liberal education. As there are two
excellent instructors in it, they will be able
to accommodate a large number of young
all sorts.

SILVANUS RIPLEY.

Dartmouth College, Dresden, Nov. 24.

3—4

The Proprietors of Bethel,

in the county of Windsor, and State of Ver-
mont, are informed, that application hath
been made to me the subscriber, by more
than one sixteenth part of the proprietors
of said township, to warn a special meeting
of said proprietors — These are there-
fore to warn them to meet at the dwelling
house of Col. Joel Marsh, in said Bethel, on
Tuesday the 16th day of December next,
at one o'clock in the afternoon, for the fol-
lowing purposes, viz.

1. To see what measures the proprietors
will take relative to the separate taxation
lately imposed on the town of Bethel, as
well as several other towns.

2. To act on any other business propo-
sed to be done at said meeting.

BARNABAS STRONG, Clerk.
Bethel, Nov. 20.

3—5 6

STATE OF VERMONT.

Whereas the Legislature

at their session at Windsor, April, 1782,
did grant a tax of ten shillings on each
hundred acres of lands in the towns of Fan-
dinand Granby, Lemington, Minchew,
Tunbridge, Vershire Brumswick, & Lewis.
And whereas the Treasurer did issue his
warrant to the subscriber, being then sheriff
of the county of Orange, to collect said
tax — These are therefore to warn the
proprietors or land owners of the aforesaid
towns, who have not paid their tax grant-
ed as aforesaid to pay the same or so much
of their lands will be sold at public vendue,
at the dwelling house of the subscriber, in
Newbury, on the first Tuesday of February
next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, as to
pay such tax, together with all legal ex-
penses arising thereon.

ROBERT JOHNSTON, Sheriff.

Newbury, Nov. 20.

3—9

N. B. There remains unpaid of the
aforesaid taxes, about Seven Hundred
Pounds; and as most of said lands are
owned out of the State, it is probable most
of them will be sold at vendue,
unless the Printers in the neighbouring
States will insert this advertisement in their
useful papers.

☞ This State's Notes, Due Bills, &c.
will be received in payment.

To be sold at the Printing-Office,
Watts's Divine Songs, Penitential
Cries, Pope's Essay on Man, Re-
volution of America, Curtis's Gram-
mar, sundry Sermons, &c. &c.

THE VERMONT JOURNAL

AND THE UNIVERSAL ADVERTISER.

[Vol. I.] WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1783. [Num. 19.]

WINDSOR: PRINTED BY HOUGH AND SPOONER.

From Realms far distant, and from Climes unknown, We make the Knowledge of Mankind your own.

STATE OF VERMONT.

An act for the regulation of fees.

WHEREAS the fees heretofore granted to the officers of government, have been found by experience, in some instances, to be inadequate to, and in others more than a sufficient reward for the services they were intended to compensate. Therefore,

BE it enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the representatives of the freemen of the State of Vermont, in general assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That the fees to be taken by the several officers of this State, herein after mentioned, so far as the same are particularly enumerated, be as follows, viz.

Lieutenant Governor's fees.

For attending the council, per day 10s. Travel per mile out, 4d.

Counsellors fees.

For attending council per day, 7s. Travel per mile out, 4d.

Representatives fees.

For attending the general assembly per day, 6s. The speaker of the general assembly per day, 10s. The clerk of the general assembly per day, 10s. Travel per mile out, 4d.

Supreme court's fees.

Chief judge, while on the circuits per day, 18s. Assistant judge, while on the circuits per day, 15s. To the jury for each action tried, 11. 4s. And there shall be paid into the clerk's hands for the benefit of the judges attending, for each action tried, 15s. And for each default or confession, 6s.

Clerk of supreme court's fees

For each days attendance on the court while on the circuits, 10s. Entering each action for trial, 2s. Entering each judgment by default or confession, 2/6. Recording each judgment on demurrer and after verdict, 4/6. Taking each recognizance in court, 1s. Filing each recognizance, testimony, and other necessary paper, 6d. Every rule of court, 9d. Every execution, 1/6. Copies of each paper, so much as shall be taxed by the court, according to the length. For other services not herein particularly mentioned, such sum as shall be allowed by the court.

County court's fees.

Chief judge while sitting per day, 12s. Assistant judges each per day, 9s. Travel per mile out, 4d. To the jury for

each action tried, 18s. And there shall be paid to the clerk for the benefit of the county treasury, for each action tried, 10s. For each default or confession, 4s. And for licence to each tavern-keeper, 6s. (whereof to the clerk, 2s.)

Clerk of county court's fees.

Entering each action, 1s. Entering each judgment by default or confession, 1/6. Recording each judgment on demurrer and after verdict, 2s. Filing each recognizance, testimony, and other necessary paper, 4d. Taking each recognizance in court, 1s. Entering the common rule in ejectment, 1/6. Every other rule or order of court, 6d. Every execution, 1/6. Copies of each paper, such sum as shall be allowed by the court, according to the length. For attachments, summonses, and other services proper to him, as in the justices fees. For other services not herein particularly enumerated, such sum as shall be allowed by the court.

Justices fees.

For drawing a writ on a note not negotiated, 1s. Other writs in proportion to their length and difficulty. Signing attachments or summonses each, 6d. When bond is given, 9d. Subpoena for each witness, 4d. For judgment in each action tried, 2/6. If on the verdict of a jury, 5s. Every execution, 1/6. Each continuance, 1s. Every warrant for criminal's, 1s. Every appeal and recognizance, 2s. Copy of each evidence, 6d. Copy of judgement, 8d. Recognizance 1s. Each venire for a jury, 1s. Judgment on confession or default, 1s. Affidavits taken out of court, 1s. Taking the acknowledgment of a deed, &c. 7d.

Judge of probate's fees.

For granting administration, 2s. If the inventory exceed fifty pounds, 3s. Receiving and proving each will where the inventory does not exceed 50l. 2s. If the inventory exceeds 50 pounds, 3s. Allowing of accounts, settling and dividing intestate estates, 5s. Every necessary order or rule, 1s. Appointment of persons to inventory and appraise an estate, 1/6. Appointing committee to set off a widow's dower, 1/6. Appointing guardians, 2s.

Clerk of court of probate's fees.

For drawing and filing administration bond, 2s. Each letter of ad-

ministration, 1/6. Drawing probate of a will where the inventory does not exceed 50l. 2s. Where it does exceed 50l. 2/6. Recording or copying a will, inventory, or other necessary paper, for each 100 words, 5d. Every citation, 9d. Every quittance or acquittance, 2/6. Making out a commission to receive and examine the claims of creditors to insolvent estates, 2s. Registering the same, 1s. Entering an order upon the administrator to pay out the estate in proportion unto the several creditors returned by the commissioners 1/6. Entering every other necessary order or rule, 6d. Drawing and filing every commission bond, 2s. For every other necessary service not herein particularly mentioned, such sum as shall be allowed by the judge.

Secretary of the state's fees.

For recording laws in the state records, for every 100 words, 5d. For receiving and filing each petition of a private nature, 8d. For receiving and filing each petition for land, 1s. For copies of laws, petitions &c. for each 100 words, 5d. For each citation between party and party, 1s. And there shall be paid to the secretary for the use of the treasury, on filing of each petition between party and party, to be determined by the assembly, 11. For drawing, attesting, and registering, each charter of incorporation, 11. For attending the general assembly, for each day, 10s. Travel per mile out, 4d.

Secretary of the council's fees.

For each military commission, he finding blanks, 1/6. Each commission for the judges of the supreme court, 3s. Each commission for the justices of a county, 4/6. For each commission for judges of county and probate courts, 2s. Every order of council for the benefit of particular persons, 1s. Affixing the state seal each time, 1/6. Attending council per day, 7s. Travel per mile out, 4d.

Town clerk's fees.

For recording a deed, 1/2. For the copy of a deed, 1/2. Recording a survey bill, 6d. Recording a marriage, birth or death, 3d. Recording each mark, 6d.

Attorney's fees.

In taxing bills of cost, the party recovering to be allowed for attorney's fees

At county courts, in litigated suits, 18s. In cases not litigated, 3s. In the supreme courts, in litigated suits, 12s. In cases not litigated, 4s. In the assembly, 12s. For drawing a writ on a note of hand not negotiated, 1s. For other writs, such sum as shall be allowed by the court, in proportion to their length & difficulty. To the state's attorney for prosecuting each criminal action to effect, such sum as shall be allowed by the court, not exceeding thirty shillings.

Post Wages.

For man, horse and expences, each mile our; if not across the Green Mountain, 4d. If across the Green Mountain, 6d.

Sheriff's, constable's, Plaintiff's, Defendant's witnesses, and juror's fees.

Serving every process on each defendant by reading, 4d. If by copy, 1s. Bail bond (if taken) 1s. For levying each execution to be one shilling for one pound or under, and three pence on the pound for every pound above. For each day's attendance upon the appraisement or sale of estate taken in execution, 2s. For attending on a justice's court, when obliged to attend, for each action tried, 2s. Each mile's actual travel, 4d. Sheriff's attending the general assembly, supreme or county courts per day, 6s. Constable for the like service per day, 4/6. Fees for plaintiff or defendant attending any court per day, 2s. Witnesses attending any court per day, 3s. For attending a justice's court half a day, 2s. Travel for plaintiff, defendant, or evidence, in any court, per mile, 3d. Plaintiff or defendant living out of the state, for crossing the line of the state, 6s. Fees for freeholders summoned to assess the damages sustained in laying out highways, shall be, for each freeholder per day, 3s. The sheriff attending on such freeholders per day, 4s. Jury for a justice's court, for each action tried, (in civil causes to be advanced by the party praying a jury, before the issuing a venire) 9s.

Brander and recorder of horses fees:

For branding and recording every horse kind, 6d. For each copy of record, 6d.

Goalers fees.

For commitment of a prisoner, 2s. For discharge of a prisoner, 2s. For discharging a prisoner per week, 5s.

County surveyor's fees.

For himself and horse per day, besides expences, 6s.

Sheriff's and constable's assistants fees.

For each man that attends the sheriff or constable per day, 4s.

Grand jurors fees.

For each days attendance at the supreme or county court, for each grand juror, 4/6. And four pence per mile travel from their respective dwelling-houses to the court.

Fees for agents to congress.

For each day's service (exclusive of expences) finding their own horses, 10s. Fees for auditors of accounts and committee for revising the laws.

For each day's service (they bearing their own expences) 10s. Each mile's travel, 4d.

Collector's fees.

Collectors of taxes to be allowed the like fees as sheriffs in cases of execution.

Committee of payable per day, 7s. Travel per mile out, 4d.

Brattleborough, Nov. 6th, 1783.

The preceding is a true copy of an act of the legislature of the state of Vermont, passed October 17th, 1783.

Attest. MIC. TOWNSEND, Sec.

L O N D O N, Sept. 16.

In turning over Secretary Thurlow's state papers, there is one of the most melancholy narratives perhaps upon record, of the entire destruction of a noble Spanish family. In the year 1656, at the taking of the Spanish galleons before Cadiz, General Montague writes to the Secretary thus: "Here is on board us, the eldest son of the Marquis de Baydex, with whom I have had much conference; he is but sixteen years of age, born in the Indies, a most pregnant, ingenious, learned youth, as I have met with, and whose story is the saddest that ever I heard or read in my remembrance: The Marquis, his father, was born eighteen leagues from Madrid, of a noble family, but their fortunes consumed. The king of Spain made him governor of Chili, which he continued nine years, and then removed him to govern the kingdom of Lima, which he did fourteen years; and now having gotten a considerable estate, and his time of government expired, and being sent for home, was embarked with his whole family and wealth in this fleet for Spain, where he was to be made governor of Cadiz. By the inclosed paper you may perceive the event of the ship Vice Admiral's, wherein they were: In the fire the Marquis's lady and daughters fell down in a swoon, and were burnt to death; the Marquis himself had an opportunity to escape, but seeing his lady and children, whom he loved exceedingly, lost, in that case said, "he would die where they did."—The young gentleman here on board is left without father, mother, or means, having none in Spain or the Indies; and you see how much he lost in that ship; and I believe little less taken by us in bars of silver, (as reported) himself born in the Indies, and so not known to any person in Spain."

What became of this most unfortunate young man, is not mentioned, but it is hoped Cromwell protected him.

* The ship was burnt.

SEPTEMBER 27.

By the KING.

A P R O C L A M A T I O N.
G E O R G E R.

WHEREAS a definitive treaty of peace and friendship between Us, the Most Christian King, and the King of Spain, hath been concluded at Versailles on the third day of this instant, September, and the ratifications thereof have been exchanged upon the nineteenth instant: In conformity therunto, we have thought fit hereby to command, that the same be published throughout all our dominions: And we do declare to all our loving subjects our will and pleasure, that the said treaty of peace and friendship be observ-

ed accordingly, as well by sea as land, in all places whatsoever; strictly charging and commanding all our loving subjects to take notice hereof, and conform themselves thereto accordingly.

Given at our court at St. James the twenty sixth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, in the twenty third year of our reign.

God save the King.

B O S T O N, November 24.

A special court, it is said, is ordered for the trial of the Portuguese, now in gaol in this town, who stand charged with the late murder of Mr. Johnson, as mentioned in the papers.

Captain Smith, who arrived here last Friday in a brig from Malaga, off the George's, last Monday last night, from a large three-deck ship from Amsterdam bound to Bolton, she had been disabled 8 weeks, and had then had 150 days passage: it was not in the power of Captain Smith to afford her any the least assistance, owing to the turbulence of the waves, and the inclemency of the cold.

N E W - H A V E N, November 19.
Extract of a letter from an American gentleman, dated London, August 25, 1783.

"People here groan under their taxes, and curse their rulers—Our country is the happiest in the world—Pray use your influence to support the government, by paying your taxes and mine, early, &c. Our enemies here watch our halting. The affair at Philadelphia has been magnified, and I suppose misrepresented; it gives them great pleasure. Our friends, who are more numerous, I believe, than we ever supposed, make the best of every thing, though they severely condemn our unreasonable and grounded jealousy of Congress, &c."

S P R I N G F I E L D, November 25.

Mr. Benjamin Hanks, an ingenious mechanic, of Litchfield, in Connecticut, has lately invented and executed a clock, which winds itself up by the effect of air, and which will continue so to do, without any other assistance, until the component parts are destroyed by friction; it keeps time in a most exact and regular manner, as it is wound up without any obstruction or stop put to its mechanical powers. Mr. Hanks petitioned to the Assembly of Connecticut for the privilege of an exclusive right under and vend clocks of the above description and construction for the term of 14 years, which is granted.

N E W - Y O R K, November 1.

On Thursday last arrived, in 30 days from England, the ship *Hartford*, Capt. Folger. In this ship came passengers Col. Mathew Ogden (who is off express to Congress) and Mr. Allen Cox.

The September packet had sailed from Falmouth for this port; and the *L'Orient* packet, with the first mail from France, charged with the Def-

the Treaty between Great-Britain and the United States of America, to the Congress, was to fail from that port on or before the 20th day of September. The ship Lady Washington had sailed for Philadelphia before the Hartford, which last ship left the Lizard on the first of October.

For the VERMONT JOURNAL, &c. Messrs. Hough & Spooner, as all of Assembly, for levying certain taxes, published in your paper No. 16, being extraordinary in its nature and tendencies, I have to request you will give the following remarks a place in your Journal.

BRITAIN declared she had a right to give laws to America in all cases whatsoever; America disavowed her pretensions, and declared she had not: the former persisting, and endeavouring to carry her designs into execution; the latter, being unjustly oppressed, shook off her yoke, and assumed independence:—In like manner, the inhabitants of Vermont, thinking themselves oppressed by New-York, formed a legislative body, and declared independence. This was done, because they thought themselves injured and abused by those who had no right to do it: and it is very natural for those who feel themselves oppressed by unequal hardships, to seek for relief; and if not obtained one way, to try another. Under this view I would consider those towns lately taxed by the State of Vermont; and as I account it the duty and undoubted right of every freeman to sue for redress, and set forth his grievances in any lawful manner, I shall endeavour candidly to set forth the causes and reasons which induce me to notice in this manner the said act of the legislature of Vermont.

The Constitution, section XIV. requires that all bills of a public nature shall be printed, for the consideration of the people, before they are passed into laws (except temporary acts in case of sudden necessity.) This is not expressed, nor can it be considered, as a temporary act; therefore, passing it into a law, without a previous publication of it, must be a violation of the constitution.

Again it is provided in the same section, that the reasons and motives for making such laws shall be fully & clearly expressed and set forth in the preamble; which is not done in the present case. This is sufficient

ground of alarm to the good people of the State, and ought to be attended to; for if the constitution be disregarded in one article, the same principle will admit a rejection of the whole, and with it all our rights and liberties; and as it is unconstitutional, it cannot be binding on the people, and of consequence the execution of it cannot be reasonably expected. But it is declared to be an act already passed, to be carried into execution; the nature and operation of it demands our attention.

To be continued.

The proprietors of Randolph in the county of Orange and State of Vermont, who have not paid the two taxes granted by said proprietors, to defray the charges of settling said township, so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling house of Jehiel Woodward, in said Randolph, on the 22d day of January 1784, as will discharge them, with all other lawful cost.

The names are as follows, with the farms due on each right, viz.

	£.	s.	d.
Silas Addams,	1	4	0
Zenas Alden,	1	4	0
Stephen Bourroughs,	0	12	0
Benjamin Bigbee,	1	4	0
Stephen Bond,	1	4	0
Caleb Clark, jun.	1	4	0
Experience Davis,	1	4	0
Afa Edgerton,	1	4	0
Ezra Edgerton,	1	4	0
Ariel Edgerton,	1	4	0
William Evens,	1	4	0
Stephen Fisk,	1	4	0
Joseph Green,	1	4	0
John Goodrich,	1	4	0
Joseph Griswold,	1	4	0
Barnabas Haskell,	1	4	0
Eleazer Huntington,	1	4	0
Zebulon Hibbard,	1	4	0
Dyar Hibbard,	1	4	0
John House,	1	4	0
Elijah House,	1	4	0
Joseph Kneeland,	1	4	0
Joel Kilburn,	1	4	0
Zebulon Latbrop, jun.	1	4	0
Dan Parker,	0	12	0
John Payne,	1	4	0
Barnabas Perkins,	0	18	0
Oliver Pinney,	1	4	0
Samuel Richardson,	1	4	0
Huckins Storrs,	0	10	0
Huckins Storrs, jun.	1	4	0
James Steel,	1	4	0
Samuel Steel,	1	4	0
John Throop, Esq,	0	15	0
Moses Vincent,	1	4	0
Henry Walbridge,	1	4	0
Jonathan Wales,	0	12	0
Abraham Wallas,	1	4	0
MOSES BELNAP, Collector.			
Norwich, Nov. 28.	3	—	14

Stop Thieves!

Twenty Dollars Reward.

ON the night of the 7th of November, the stable of Job Dow, Esq; of Goffstown, in the county of Hillsborough, & State of New Hampshire, was broken open, and a large Stone Horse, five years old last spring, was stolen and conveyed away—Said horse was of a light chestnut colour, with a small star in his forehead, both hind feet and legs white, and a little whitish about his fore hoofs; he has a remarkable scar on his upper lip, just under his right nostril, a fine rose on each side his neck, is half blooded, high carriage, straight limbed, well spread, active and mettlesome, trots large and gay.

Whoever will take up said horse & convey him to me the subscriber, at Haverhill, Coos, shall have the above reward, and all necessary charges paid by

MOSES DOW.

December 1, 1783 3—7

The Proprietors of Roxbury

in the county of Orange, and State of Vermont, are hereby notified, that the proprietors meeting, held at the house of Benj. Burtch, innholder in Hartford, on the 20th of November instant, stands adjourned to the 25th day of December next at said Burtch's, in said Hartford, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

N. B. Said proprietors are likewise informed, that it was proposed at the last meeting, to lay a tax at the adjourned meeting, to defray the charges that have arisen, or may arise, in settling out the first division of said township.

BRIANT BROWN, P. Clerk.

Windsor, Nov. 24. 3—4 9
State of New-Hampshire,
Grafton, ss.

We the Subscribers,

being appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate of wills, &c. for said county, commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of Nathaniel Porter, late of Lebanon, in said county, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that we will attend on said business, on the last Mondays of November, December, January, February, and the first Monday of March next, at the dwelling house of Nathaniel Porter, in said Lebanon, from nine o'clock in the morning till five in the afternoon on each of said days.

ELIHU HYDE, } Commis-
ELISHA TICKNOR, } sioners.
THEO. HUNTINGTON, }

Notice is hereby given,

to all those who have become adventurers for a tract of land 12 miles square, on or near Mohawk River, that if they don't pay One Dollar on each share on right, their names will be struck out, and others put in their stead, agreeable to a vote passed October 14, 1783.

JOSEPH LEWIS, Clerk.

Norwich, Nov. 20. 3—4

Articles of News, Advertisements, &c. omitted this week for want of room, will be in our next.

From the POLITICAL MAGAZINE for
July, 1783

Account of the loss of the Burgogee,
French man of war of 74 guns.

*A letter from Mons. Desoudreus, in his
Most Christian Majesty's forces, who was
on board the above ship, and lately mas-
ter of the French ordnance in America.*

Porto Cabello, Feb. 14, 1783.

WE foundered at sea in the night of
the 3d instant, half a league from
shore, nearly opposite Curacoa. I shall
not attempt to describe the confusion &
distress we were thrown into by this ac-
cident: It is better conceived than de-
scribed. The officers, however, showed
no sign of weakness or dismay, and by
their example, were so far successful as to
allay the terrors of their affrighted crew.
Four hundred men escaped the fury of
the waves, most of them by the assistance
of rafts; the rest were taken up by the
Nereide frigate, and two vessels dispatch-
ed on the 6th from Porto Cabello, dis-
tant from us about 40 leagues. One of
the officers of the ship and myself, have
undergone the greatest hardships, such
as in my infirm state of body, I could ne-
ver have thought to encounter with im-
purity; but it was for the purpose of
procuring the assistance of the above
ships, and the hopes of success, no doubt,
supported me in the arduous undertaking.
Through thick woods and marshy ground
we travelled on for six hours, without
any sustenance but a few grains toasted
on a coal fire; at last we got to the har-
bour, about six in the evening. The
frigate abovementioned got under way
about half an hour after our arrival, and
reached the wreck at eight o'clock next
morning; it was high time; 300 of them
still remained on board, being exhausted
with toil and hunger, were about to
commit themselves to the caprice of the
waves. I must not forget that my fel-
low sufferer and myself were on the point
of missing our way, when we met with
a Spanish soldier, by whose persuasion
we courageously undertook to prefer go-
ing to Porto Cabello, though by 30
leagues more distant than Coro; but the
latter I knew was not a place where I
could expect to meet with any immedi-
ate assistance, and I think myself well re-
paid for the extra fatigue, since I was
instrumental to the saving of 300 lives.
We have lost 4 officers of the regiment
of Bourbonnois, one officer belongs to
that of the Cape, one of the corps of ar-
tillery, the Lieut. of the ship, two aux-
iliary officers, and the chaplain. A fact
not unworthy of remark, is, that the
wretched sufferers, worn out with thirst
and hunger, had sucked the blood of a
dozen dogs and sheep, then on board,
but spared a favourite dog owned by the
purser, my companion, in whom the
whole crew reposed the highest confi-
dence. They with tears of gratitude,
returned to him the faithful animal as a
living token of their regard and honor,
as they depended on him for the prom-
ised assistance. We have lost every thing,
but what I regret most are all my papers.
The Spanish officers welcomed me and
my fellow sufferers to shore, and I can-
not sufficiently express my gratitude to

them, and those of our countrymen we
met there, who supplied me with every
necessary article of food and raiment.

L O N D O N, September 10.

A Gentleman, it is said, intends to
offer a premium of ten guineas,
(or a gold medal of equal value) for the
best copy of English verses, and ten
guineas more (or an equivalent gold me-
dal) for the best Latin or French disser-
tation on the following subject:

Utrum exoptandum sit, ut Vaticinium
Turgotianum cito impleatur?

In English:

"Whether it ought to be greatly wished,
that M. Turgot's prediction may be speedily
accomplished?"

Montieur Turgot's prediction, about
thirteen years ago, was as follows:

"As a citizen of the world, I see
with pleasure an event approaching,
which will disperse this dreadful phantom
the jealousy of trade, more than all the
writings of philosophers. I mean the
separation of your English colonies from
the mother country: An event which
will soon be followed by that of all A-
merica from Europe. That will be the
æra, when the discovery of this part of
the world will become a real benefit to
mankind. For then we shall enjoy its
productions in much greater abundance,
than when we purchased them at the
expence of torrents of blood; then the
English, French, and Spanish nations,
&c. will use and consume the sugars,
coffee, and indigo of America, and traf-
fic for them with their merchandises, just
as the Swiss do at present. And, like
the people of Switzerland, they will have
the same advantage; that is, these sugars,
coffee, and indigo, will no longer serve
for a pretext to monopolizing traders and
intriguing politicians, to plunge the peo-
ple into destructive wars, and overwhelm
them with taxes."

The following uncommon accident happen-
ed very lately in Scotland. An officer, who
had been four years in America, with his
regiment, returning to his native place,
was full of expectation at finding happiness
in the company of his wife, he had loved
very tenderly, and in the culture of a small
farm, a part of a little estate, he had left,
to serve his country. On arriving in the
village, he found that his house had been
burned down near two years before, and
his wife gone, the people knew not where.
He thought it very extraordinary that she
should not have advised him of such an acci-
dent: However, he wrote to the insurance
office at Edinburgh, for the value of his
loss, when, to his surprize, he found his
wife had received the money, and given a
receipt at the time. He was now very
wretched, and full of suspense: All the in-
quiries he made were vain: he could discover
no traces where she was gone, nor could he
learn that any gentleman had, to common
appearances, been connected with her.—He
had not been ruminating long on his condi-
tion, before he determined to go first to A-
berdeen, and then to Edinburgh, on in-
quiries. Disappointed every where, he set out
for London, and at Newcastle, on the road
thither, accosted his wife, as he thought, in
the street, in company with an officer. The

lady drew back, and did not know him.
Astonished at this, he instantly laid claim
to her, which made the officer who was with
her think him insane. He persisted, in
which they went to an inn, where several
persons, living in Newcastle, assured him
of his mistake, and that they had known the
lady all their lives, and her connections.
Terrified at this, he began to think his own
intellects disordered, took the directions of the
lady, gentleman, and others, and retired
to his own inn in a deep reverie. He was
called up in the night, when the lady desired
to speak with him, confessed that she was
his wife, that appearances were much a-
gainst her, but that she could explain all to
his satisfaction, and demanded to set off in-
stantly with him to Aberdeen. They did so,
but his mind had taken so violent a turn,
that he died on the road.

LAND-OFFICE,

A few Rods North of DARTMOUTH
COLLEGE.

GENTLEMEN who want to purchase,
sell, or lease houses, farms, or tracts
of new land in this State, or in the State
of Vermont, and its vicinity, may apply
to this office for information.

The utility of such an office must be
conspicuous to every one. The pur-
chases and sales of land are at present
numerous; and the vast tracts of uncultivated
land within this vicinity, may soon
invite large numbers of foreigners, as well
as natives, to settle them; which will
cause innumerable transfers of landed
property in the old towns, and the new
country. It may therefore be very ad-
vantageous to those who want to have
their lands taken care of, as well as those
who emigrate, to have a general centre
of intelligence, where every person may
apply who wants to purchase, sell, or
lease houses, farms, or new lands. Such
as incline to have their business negoti-
ated, may have it done on reasonable
terms.

Those who apply to this office, may
leave their particular proposals in writ-
ing. The most accurate plans and maps
that can be obtained, will be kept in said
office. The expence of leaving adver-
tisements, and receiving information,
will be but trifling.

The land office will be under the care
of the subscriber, who will also negotiate
Continental and State securities, either
for land or money.

JABEZ BINGHAM.

Dresden Nov. 26

3-11

The Proprietors of Turnersburg,
in the county of Orange, and State of Ver-
mont, are informed, that the tax of Five
Dollars on each right of land, granted the
4th of February, 1783, payable by the
first of June last, and the Four Dollar tax,
granted the 15th of July, 1783, payable
by the first of last September, must be paid
forthwith to the subscriber, at his quarters
in Lebanon, as the time is long expired in
which said taxes ought to have been paid.

CHARLES HILL, Collector.

Lebanon, Nov. 27.

3-4

To be sold at the Printing-Office,
Primers, Watts's Divine Songs,
Penitential Cries, &c. &c. &c.

THE VERMONT JOURNAL AND THE UNIVERSAL ADVERTISER.

[Vol. I.]

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1783.

[NUMB. 20.]

WINDSOR: PRINTED BY HOUGH AND SPOONER.

From Realms far distant; and from Climes unknown, We make the Knowledge of Mankind your own.

(Continued from our last)

It seems the legislature of this state had in view the notion of equality, when they imposed this tax on those infant towns, because they had levied the same, (some time before) on other towns. But there is a wide difference between populous towns, and those that are not; some even not inhabited at all; and others whose settlements were retarded by the enemy, and even the few inhabitants captivated and driven from their dwellings, or exposed to continual alarms. Further, the tax formerly laid, was for defence of those towns on which it was levied—those only which lay beyond the line of defence, were exempted; and it would have been highly unreasonable, and injurious, that they should pay for defence when they had it not. And that those infant settlements should now be called upon to pay a tax, that shall make them equal in defraying charges with those wealthy towns above-mentioned, is both unequal, and partial. Because, those towns which were beyond the line of defence, are thereby charged with the expence of that defence which was not granted to them.—And that it should appear in a contrary light to any rational being, I am unable to account for, unless it be, because those towns formerly taxed were represented, and the others were not, which is evidently the case, and renders the conduct of the assembly the more extraordinary; not only being opposed to the XIVth section of the Constitution, but diametrically opposite to the avowed principles of American freedom.

The inequality and disproportion of granting a tax on different towns, and at different periods, and which are infinitely different in their circumstances, may further appear more plainly, when the time of taxation and payment is maturely considered. Those which were taxed some time ago, discharged their taxes chiefly by paying paper currency depreciated nearly as three to one; but those under present taxation far different, being obliged to pay gold or silver, or their notes and bills of credit, the price of which will be enhanced by the demand for payment of taxes, so as to be equal to silver, if the towns accede to the payment of it.

The invalidating all conveyances, by the owners of lands that are under any kind of taxation, the titles of the collector or sheriff being the only legal ones, is a new thing under the sun, and very unreasonable.—As also, that government, immediately after receiving their full demands for granting those towns, (at least many of them) should necessitate the owner to pay an enormous tax, (or rather a new granting fee, for it seems that sheriffs and collectors have power to regrant the lands) or suffer the loss of all his former labour, time and expence, which is both cruel and oppressive.

Did not the grantees of many of the new towns, purchase of government their lands, at their own high price? Why should they immediately after impose a tax, which they might, with a much better grace, have included within the first granting fee?—If government is thus tenacious of land property, why do they not take it without the ceremonies of sheriffs and collectors, and make it their own at once?

But it really appears, from the proceedings of the general assembly of this state, that there will be introduced a new set of land owners, at a much cheaper rate than the former were. And it is reasonable to suppose further, that trifling with land property, at such a rate, will naturally reduce the value to mere nothing.

Again, it is as evident as the light, government has passed over the rules prescribed in the Constitution, which say in the Declaration of Rights, &c. Article IX. "No part of a man's property can be justly taken from him, or applied to public uses, without his consent or that of his legal representative." Will any say that those towns which are now taxed were represented? perhaps some of them were, but not in general. No man at court could pretend to represent them. Now to pay this enormous tax, would be consenting to, and acquiescing in, that which would be detrimental to the public welfare. And for government to go on and persevere, would be doing that which would be an evil precedent for future generations to follow, and perhaps of destructive consequences.

And the precipitance of passing the act (for raising this tax) into a law, so as to compel the owners of land to pay

it before the first of January, or immediately to have their lands sold at public sale, evidently shows, that they were determined to deprive them of time even to ask for redress, and necessitate them to pay gold or silver, of which there is not sufficient in the state.

New-York was censured for using oppressive measures against her subjects, & granting land she had no right to; but she never taxed the wilderness; nor did she regrant her land as Vermont has virtually done, by putting it in the power of sheriff or collector to do it, to all intents and purposes.—Provided always, it may be redeemed within one year, if the owners will pay the taxes for which it was sold, and all other charges of every kind, with double interest, that shall have arisen; which, in all likelihood, would arise to more than the land is worth; which single consideration renders it evident, that the proviso for redeeming land, is mere nothing, or worse than nothing. And the proviso made on account of common lands which are sold by public sale, "that those who pay their taxes shall not be curtailed and deprived of their right on account of those who are delinquent," gives them a double advantage: For suppose the lands to be in one part very good, and the other very bad, as is commonly the case; the collector, to make quick work and ready sale, will sell good lands, and pass over the bad; and immediately after, the purchaser lots out and surveys them in a very costly manner, by which those who are not delinquent, are deprived of the best part of their land. But to remedy this, "those who were not delinquent, shall have a right of action against those who were, and thereby recover all cost and damages that shall have arisen," which, in all likelihood, will arise to more than the whole land is worth; for by the law, any purchaser may immediately lay his land out in any of the undivided lands, &c. &c.

Therefore, when maturely considering the whole matter as it now stands, it plainly appears, that the whole law which was calculated to put in execution, and effectually to accomplish the most oppressive and tyrannical proceedings, is passed in direct violation of the constitution, and ought not to be com-

plest with by the friends to the rights of mankind.

A friend to the rights and liberties of mankind.

L O N D O N, Sept. 30.

THE DEFINITIVE TREATY between GREAT BRITAIN and the UNITED STATES of AMERICA, signed at Paris, the 3d day of September, 1783. In the Name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity.

IF having pleased the Divine Providence to dispel the heats of the Most Serene and Most Potent Prince George the Third, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg, Arch-Treasurer and Prince Elector, of the Holy Roman Empire, &c. and of the United States of America; to forget all past misunderstandings and differences that have unhappily interrupted the good correspondence & friendship which they mutually wish to restore, and to establish such a beneficial and satisfactory intercourse between the two countries, upon the ground of reciprocal advantages and mutual convenience, as may promote and secure to both perpetual peace and harmony; and having for this desirable end already laid the foundation of peace and reconciliation, by the Provisional Articles signed at Paris on the 30th of November, 1782, by the Commissioners empowered on each part, which Articles were agreed to be inserted in, and to constitute the Treaty of Peace proposed to be concluded between the Crown of Great Britain and the said United States, but which Treaty was not concluded until terms of Peace should be agreed upon between Great Britain and France, and his Britannic Majesty should be ready to conclude such Treaty accordingly; and the Treaty between Great Britain and France having since been concluded, his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, in order to carry into full effect the Provisional Articles above-mentioned, according to the tenor thereof, have constituted and appointed, that is to say, his Britannic Majesty on his part, David Hartley, Esq; Member of the Parliament of Great Britain, and the United States on their part, John Adams, Esq; late a Commissioner of the United States of America at the Court of Versailles, late Delegate in Congress from the State of Massachusetts, and Chief Justice of the said State, and Minister Plenipotentiary of the said United States to their High Mightinesses the States General of the United Netherlands; Benjamin Franklin, Esq; late Delegate in Congress from the State of Pennsylvania, President of the Convention of the said State, and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America at the Court of Versailles; and John Jay, Esq; late President of Congress, and Chief Justice of New York, and Minister Plenipotentiary from the said United States at the Court of Madrid, to be Plenipotentiaries for the concluding and signing the present Definitive Treaty; who, after having

reciprocally communicated their respective full powers, have agreed upon and confirmed the following Articles:

Article I. His Britannic Majesty acknowledges the said United States, viz. New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode-Island and Providence plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina & Georgia, to be FREE, SOVEREIGN, and INDEPENDENT STATES; that he treats with them as such, & for himself, his heirs, and successors, relinquishes all claims to the government, property, and territorial rights of the same, and every part thereof.

Art. II. And that all disputes which might arise in future, on the subject of the boundaries of the said United States, may be prevented, it is hereby agreed & declared, that the following are & shall be their boundaries, viz. From the north west angle of Nova Scotia, viz. that angle which is formed by a line drawn due north from the source of St. Croix river to the Highlands, along the said Highlands which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic ocean, to the north-westernmost head of Connecticut river; thence down along the middle of that river to the forty fifth degree of north latitude: from thence by a line due west on said latitude, until it strikes the river Iriquois or Cataraqui; thence along the middle of the said river into lake Ontario; through the middle of the said lake until it strikes the communication by water between that lake and lake Erie; thence along the middle of the said communication into lake Erie, through the middle of said lake until it arrives at the water communication between that lake and lake Huron; thence through the middle of said lake to the water communication between that lake and lake Superior; thence through lake Superior northward of isles Royal and Pelipeaux to the Long Lake; thence through the middle of said Long Lake and the water communication between it and the lake of the Woods, to the said lake of the Woods; thence through the said lake to the most north western point thereof, and from thence on a due west course to the river Mississippi; thence by a line to be drawn along the middle of the said river Mississippi until it shall intersect the northernmost part of the 31st degree of north latitude; south, by a line to be drawn due east from the determination of the line last mentioned in the latitude of 31 degrees north of the Equator, to the middle of the river Apalachicola or Catapouchie; thence along the middle thereof to its junction with the Flint river; thence straight to the head of St. Mary's river; and thence down along the middle of St. Mary's river to the Atlantic ocean; east, by a line to be drawn along the middle of the river St. Croix from its mouth in the bay of Fundy to its source, and from its source directly north to the aforesaid Highlands which divide the rivers that fall into the Atlantic ocean from those

which fall into the river St. Lawrence, comprehending all islands within twenty leagues of any part of the shores of the United States, and laying between lines to be drawn due east from the points where the aforesaid boundaries between Nova-Scotia on the one part, and East Florida on the other, shall respectively touch the bay of Fundy and the Atlantic ocean, excepting such islands as now are or heretofore have been within the limits of the said province of Nova-Scotia.

Art. III. It is agreed, that the people of the United States shall continue to enjoy unmolested the right to take fish of every kind on the Grand Bank, and on all the other banks of Newfoundland, also in the gulph of St. Lawrence, and all other places in the sea, where the inhabitants of both countries used at any time heretofore to fish. And also that the inhabitants of the United States shall have liberty to take fish of every kind on such part of the coast of Newfoundland as British fishermen shall use, (but not to dry the same on that island) and also on the coasts, bays, and creeks, of all others his Britannic Majesty's dominions in America; and that the American fishermen shall have liberty to dry & cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbours, and creeks, of Nova Scotia, Magdalen islands, and Labrador, so long as the same shall remain unsettled; but so soon as the same or either of them shall be settled, it shall not be lawful for the said fishermen to dry or cure fish at such settlement, without a previous agreement for that purpose with the inhabitants, proprietors or possessors of the ground.

Art. IV. It is agreed that the creditors on either side shall meet with no lawful impediment to the recovery of the full value, in sterling money, of all *bona fide* debts heretofore contracted.

Art. V. It is agreed that Congress shall earnestly recommend it to the Legislatures of the respective States, to provide for the restitution of all estates, rights, and properties, which have been confiscated, belonging to real British subjects: and also of the estates, rights, & properties of persons resident in the districts in the possession of his Majesty's arms, and who have not borne arms against the said United States; and that persons of any other description shall have free liberty to go to any part or parts of any of the Thirteen United States, and therein to remain twelve months unmolested in their endeavours to obtain the restitution of such of their estates, rights and properties, as may have been confiscated; and that Congress shall also earnestly recommend to the several States a re-consideration and revision of all acts or laws regarding the premises, so as to render the said laws or acts perfectly consistent, not only with justice and equity, but with that spirit of conciliation, which, on the return of the blessings of peace, should universally prevail: And that Congress shall also earnestly recommend to the several States, that the estates, rights, and properties of such last-mentioned persons shall be re-

restored to them, they refunding to any persons who may be now in possession the bona fide price (where any has been given) which such persons may have paid on purchasing any of the said lands, rights, or properties since the confiscation.

And it is agreed, that all persons who have any interest in confiscated lands, either by debts, marriage settlements, or otherwise, shall meet with no lawful impediment in the prosecution of their just rights.

Art. VI. That there shall be no future confiscations made, nor any prosecutions commenced against any person or persons for, or by reason of the part which he or they may have taken in the present war; and that no person shall, on that account, suffer any future loss or damage, either in his person, liberty or property: and that those who may be in confinement on such charges, at the time of the ratification of the treaty in America, shall be immediately set at liberty, and the prosecutions so commenced be discontinued.

Art. VII. There shall be a firm and perpetual peace between his Britannic Majesty and the said States, and between the subjects of the one, and the citizens of the other; wherefore all hostilities both by sea and land shall from henceforth cease; all prisoners on both sides shall be set at liberty, and his Britannic Majesty shall, with all convenient speed, and without causing any destruction, or carrying away any negroes, or other property of the American inhabitants, withdraw all his armies, garrisons and fleets, from the said United States, and from every port, place and harbour, within the same, leaving in all fortifications the American artillery that may be therein; and shall also order and cause all archives, records, deeds, and papers, belonging to any of the said States, or their citizens, which in the course of the war may have fallen into the hands of his officers, to be forthwith restored, & delivered to the proper State and person to whom they belong.

Art. VIII. The navigation of the river Mississippi, from its source to the ocean, shall forever remain free and open to the subjects of Great Britain, and the citizens of the United States.

Art. IX. In case it should so happen that any place or territory belonging to Great Britain or to the United States, should have been conquered by the arms of either from the other, before the arrival of the said provisional articles in America, it is agreed that the same shall be restored without difficulty, and without requiring any compensation.

Art. X. The solemn ratifications of the present treaty, expedited in good & due form, shall be exchanged between the contracting parties in the space of six months, or sooner if possible, to be computed from the day of the signature of the present treaty. In witness whereof, we the undersigned, their Ministers Plenipotentiary, have in their name, & in virtue of our full powers, signed with our hands the present definitive treaty, and caused the seals of our arms to be affixed thereto.

Done at Paris, this 3d day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty three.
(L. S.) JOHN ADAMS.
(L. S.) DAVID HARTLEY.
(L. S.) B. FRANKLIN.
(L. S.) JOHN JAY.

[The commissions given to the above Ministers Plenipotentiary, by their respective Courts, for the purpose of concluding the above Treaty, will be inserted in our next]

Calvin Burnett, Post Rider, returns his sincerest thanks to those gentlemen who have favoured him with their custom, and made payments according to agreement; and requests those still in arrears to discharge their respective accounts without any further delay, that he may be enabled to settle with the Printers.

The proprietors of Orwell,
in the county of Rutland, and State of Vermont, at a meeting held by adjournment, on Tuesday the second of December, at the dwelling house of Elisha Clark, in Pawlet, voted, that this meeting be adjourned until the third Tuesday of January next, at one o'clock P. M. and that the proprietor's clerk be directed to publish this adjournment in Bennington and Windsor News Papers, that the proprietors meet at time and place aforesaid, to see what they will do concerning cutting roads, building mills, establishing a ferry—encouraging settlers, and act upon any other matter that may appear necessary on said day.

JOSHUA TRACY, P. Clerk.
Pawlet, Dec. 9, 1783. 3—5 3

The proprietors of Orwell,
in the county of Rutland, and State of Vermont, at a meeting held by adjournment, on the second day of December, at the dwelling house of Lieut. Elisha Clark, inn holder in Pawlet, voted to raise a tax of twenty-four shillings, L. M. on each proprietor's right, to defray the charges of lotting out the second division in said township. In consequence of which vote, the proprietors are requested to make immediate payment of their several proportions of said tax, unto me the subscriber, living in Reupert, county of Bennington.

WILLIAM SMITH, Collector.
Reupert Dec. 9 1783. 3—4 9

Broke prison at Newbury,
in the county of Orange, and State of Vermont, on the night of the 1st of instant December one Jacob Marston, late of Fairlee, in said county, a stout portly fellow, about 30 years of age, light complexion, hair, and eyes, his beard bearing a little upon a sandy, speaks with a pretty full voice, and assumes something important airs in his behaviour—was committed for several small, but just debts, and has made his escape to discharge them.

Whoever will take up and secure him, so that the subscriber may have him again, shall receive a generous reward from, and have all necessary charges paid by.

ABNER CHAMBERLAIN, Sheriff.
Newbury, Dec. 2. 3—6

The proprietors of Orwell,
in the county of Rutland, and State of Vermont, who have not paid the tax granted by said proprietors on the first day of October last, for defraying the charges of lotting out the first division in said township, so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling house of Lieut. Elisha Clark, inn holder in Pawlet, on the 23d day of January next, at 8 o'clock in the morning, unless the proprietors shall discharge said sums, and lawful costs, unto the subscriber, before the day of sale above-mentioned.

Proprietors Names,	L.	s.	d.
Thomas Liskcomb,	1	1	0
James Glean,	1	1	0
Joseph Jacobs,	1	1	0
Uriah Woolman,	1	1	0
Theodore Adkison,	1	1	0
John Gifford,	1	1	0
Robert Boyd, jun.	1	1	0
Henry Tatford,	1	1	0
Giffer Daley,	1	1	0
Elijah Dotey,	1	1	0
Cornelius Barrus,	1	1	0
Samuel Barrus,	1	1	0
Alexander Burns,	1	1	0
Benjamin Walker,	1	1	0
Robert Boyd,	1	1	0
William M. Clib,	1	1	0
John Temple,	1	1	0
John Tarrels,	1	1	0
John Ogden,	1	1	0
Nathaniel Barrel,	1	1	0
Andrew Burns,	1	1	0
Benjamin Seaman,	1	1	0
James Nellis,	1	1	0
John Haddock,	1	1	0
George Wood,	1	1	0
John Burros,	1	1	0
David M. Clib,	1	1	0
Richardson Cornwell,	1	1	0

The above named proprietors are requested to discharge the several sums with which they here stand charged, to me the subscriber, as they would prevent my being laid under the disagreeable necessity of selling their lands.

WILLIAM SMITH, Collector.
Reupert, Dec. 9, 1783. 3—14 6

Benjamin Durkee,

S L A Y - M A K E - R.
HEREBY informs the public, that he carries on said business at the house of Asa Edgerton, in Lebanon; where all persons may be supplied at a reasonable rate, for Cash or Country Produce, as he has a quantity of the best Carolina Cane now on hand; and all favours greatly acknowledged by their humble servant.

Lebanon, Dec. 16. 3—4
A L B A N Y, Nov. 30.

A few days ago the ferry-boat belonging to Still Water ferry, was by the force of the current, carried over the falls. There were in the boat nine or ten persons, a waggon and five horses, some bedding, a chest of clothes, and several articles of value. Happily no lives were lost except those of the horses: All the people and the boat got safe to shore, but the waggon, horses and every other article were lost.

STATE OF VERMONT.
An act, in addition to an act, entitled
"an act against counterfeiting bills of
public credit, coins, or currencies, and
issuing and passing bills or notes on
private credit, and preventing injustice
in passing counterfeit bills."

WHEREAS the third, fourth, and fifth,
clauses of the act above mentioned, give no
relief in case of counterfeit coins, but relate
only to counterfeit bills.

BE it enacted, and it is hereby enacted,
by the representatives of the freemen
of the State of Vermont, in general as-
sembly met, and by the authority of the
same, That in the aforesaid third, fourth,
and fifth clauses, the like proceedings be
had, and the like relief given, in case of
counterfeit coins, as is given in case of
counterfeit bills of credit: And that the
authority to whom such counterfeit coins
shall be presented, shall deface the same
in such manner as to prevent the future
passing thereof.

Brattleborough, Nov. 7th, 1783.

The preceding is a true copy of an act
of the legislature of the State of Vermont,
passed October 18th, 1783.

Attest, MIC. TOWNSEND, Sec.

An act directing the form of bills of a-
batement on state taxes.

WHEREAS different forms of bills of
abatement, and the including abatements on
two or more taxes in one bill of abatement,
necessitates irregularities in the treasurer's
office: Which to prevent,

BE it enacted, and it is hereby enacted,
by the representatives of the freemen
of the State of Vermont, in general
assembly met, and by the authority of the
same, That the form of bills of abate-
ment for state taxes shall be as follows,
viz.

At a meeting of the authority and
select-men of _____ on applica-
tion of _____ collector of state
taxes for said town of _____ to
abate part of a tax granted by the gene-
ral assembly, at their session in
in _____ 178 of _____ on
the pound, on the list of 178 On
due examination we do hereby abate the
sum of _____ on said
tax.

Brattleborough, Nov. 7th, 1783.

The preceding is a true copy of an
act of the legislature of the State of Ver-
mont, passed October 23d, 1783.

Attest, MIC. TOWNSEND, Sec.

An act altering the time of holding the
county courts in the county of Rut-
land.

WHEREAS by the law the time for
holding the county courts in the county of
Rutland, is established on the fourth Tuesday
in April, and third Tuesday in November,
annually, which is found inconvenient:

Therefore,

BE it enacted, and it is hereby enacted,
by the representatives of the freemen
of the State of Vermont, in general
assembly met, and by the authority of the
same, That the time for holding the coun-
ty courts in the county of Rutland, for-
ever after shall be on the third Tuesday in
November, and on the third Tuesday in

March, annually: any law, usage or cus-
tom to the contrary notwithstanding.

Brattleborough, Nov. 7th 1783.

The preceding is a true copy of an act
of the legislature of the State of Ver-
mont, passed October 22d, 1783.

Attest, MIC. TOWNSEND, Sec.

The proprietors of Randolph
in the county of Orange and State of Vermont,
who have not paid the two taxes granted
by said proprietors, to defray the charges
of lotting said township, so much of their
lands will be sold at public vendue, at the
dwelling house of Jehiel Woodward, in said
Randolph, on the 22d day of January 1784,
as will discharge them, with all other law-
ful cost.

The names are as follows, with the sums
due on each right, viz.

	£.	s.	d.
Silas Addams,	1	4	0
Zenus Alden,	1	4	0
Stephen Bourroughs,	0	12	0
Benjamin Bigsbee,	1	4	0
Stephen Bond,	1	4	0
Caleb Clark, jun.	1	4	0
Experience Davis,	1	4	0
Asa Edgerton,	1	4	0
Ezra Edgerton,	1	4	0
Ariel Edgerton,	1	4	0
William Evens,	1	4	0
Stephen Fisk,	1	4	0
Joseph Green,	1	4	0
John Goodrich,	1	4	0
Joseph Griswold,	1	4	0
Barnabas Haskell,	1	4	0
Eleazer Huntington,	1	4	0
Zebulon Hibbard,	1	4	0
Dyar Hibbard,	1	4	0
John House,	1	4	0
Elijah House,	1	4	0
Joseph Kneeland,	1	4	0
Joel Kilburn,	1	4	0
Zebulon Lathrop, jun.	1	4	0
Dan Parker,	0	12	0
John Payne,	1	4	0
Barnabas Perkins,	0	18	0
Oliver Pinney,	1	4	0
Samuel Richardson,	1	4	0
Huckins Storrs,	0	10	0
Huckins Storrs, jun.	1	4	0
James Steel,	1	4	0
Samuel Steel,	1	4	0
John Throop, Esq;	0	15	0
Moses Vincent,	1	4	0
Henry Walbridge,	1	4	0
Jonathan Wales,	0	12	0
Abraham Wallas,	1	4	0
MOSES BELNAP, Collector.			

Norwich, Nov. 28. 3—14.

Notice is hereby given,
to all those who have become adventur-
ers for a tract of land 12 miles square,
on or near Mohawk River, that if they
don't pay One Dollar on each share or
right, their names will be struck out,
and others put in their stead, agreeable
to a vote passed October 14, 1783.

JOSEPH LEWIS, Clerk.

Norwich, Nov. 20. 3—4

Stop Thieves!

Twenty Dollars Reward.

ON the night of the 7th of November,
the stable of Job Dow, Esq; of Gosh-
town, in the county of Hillsborough, &
State of New Hampshire, was broken o-
pen, and a large Stone Horse, five years
old last spring, was stolen and conveyed
away.—Said horse was of a light chest-
nut colour, with a small star in his fore-
head, both hind feet and legs white; and
a little whitish about his fore hoofs; he
has a remarkable scar on his upper lip,
just under his right nostril, a fine rose on
each side his neck, is half blooded, high
carriage, straight limbed, well spread, ac-
tive and mettlesome, trots large and gay.

Whoever will take up said Horse &
convey him to me the subscriber, at Ha-
verhill, Coos, shall have the above re-
ward, and all necessary charges paid by

MOSES DOW.

December 1, 1783.

3—7

The Proprietors of Roxbury

in the county of Orange, and State of Ver-
mont, are hereby notified, that the proprietors
meeting, held at the house of Benj. Burtch,
innholder in Hartford, on the 20th of No-
vember instant, stands adjourned to the 25th
day of December next, at said Burtch's,
in said Hartford, at 10 o'clock in the fore-
noon.

N. B. Said proprietors are likewise
informed, that it was proposed at the last
meeting, to lay a tax at the adjourned
meeting, to defray the charges that have
arisen, or may arise, in lotting out the first
division of said township, &c.

BRIANT BROWN, P. Clerk.

Windsor, Nov. 24.

3—4 9

ALL persons indebted to the estate
of Ezra Perkins, late of Lebanon,
deceased, either by note or book, are
desired to make immediate payment; as
any further neglect will necessitate the
subscriber to put the same in suit at the
next County Court.

CONSTANT STORRS, Exec'r.

Lebanon Nov. 24

3—4

The Proprietors of Vasshire

In the county of Orange, and State of Ver-
mont, are hereby notified, that at a legal
meeting of said proprietors held at Vasshire
on the sixth day of November 1783 voted,
that a tax of two pounds should be raised
on each right or share of land for the pur-
pose of paying the charges that hath arisen,
or shall arise, in lotting out the first and
second division lots, and in laying out and
cutting roads and other necessary charges,
&c.—The same being committed to me the
subscriber to collect, unless the same is paid
to me at my house in Fairlee, by the 15th
day of January 1784, the delinquent rights
will be advertised for sale, and be proceeded
with as the law direct.

JOEL WALKER, Collector.

Fairlee, Nov 8.

3—5

To be sold at the Printing-Office,
Primers, Watts's Divine Songs,
Penitential Cries, &c. &c. &c.

THE VERMONT JOURNAL, AND THE UNIVERSAL ADVERTISER.

[Vol. I.] WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1783. [NUMB. 21.]

WINDSOR: PRINTED BY HOUGH AND SPOONER.

From Realms far distant, and from Climes unknown, We make the Knowledge of Mankind your own.

L O N D O N, Sept. 30.
G E O R G E R.

George the Third, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Duke of Brunswick and Lüneburgh, Arch Treasurer and Prince Elector of the Holy Roman Empire, &c. To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

WHEREAS, for the perfecting and establishing the peace, friendship, & good understanding, so happily commenced by the Provisional Articles signed at Paris, the thirtieth day of November last, by the Commissioners of us and our good friends the United States of America, viz: New-Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, the three lower Counties on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, in North America, and for opening, promoting and rendering perpetual the mutual intercourse of trade and commerce between our kingdoms and the dominions of the said United States, we have thought proper to invest some fit person with full powers on our part to meet and confer with the Ministers of the said United States, now residing at Paris, duly authorized for the accomplishing of inelaudable and salutary purposes. Now know ye, that We, reposing special trust and confidence in the wisdom, loyalty, diligence, and circumspection of our trusty and well beloved David Hartley, Esq; (on whom we have therefore conferred the rank of our Minister Plenipotentiary) have nominated, constituted, and appointed, and by these presents do nominate, constitute, and appoint him our true certain and undoubted Commissioner, Procurator, and Plenipotentiary, giving and granting to him all and all manner of faculty, power, and authority, together with general as well as special order (so as the general do not derogate from the special, nor on the contrary) for us and in our name, to meet, confer, treat and conclude, with the Minister or Ministers furnished with sufficient powers on the part of our good friends the United States of America, of and concerning all such matters and things as may be requisite and necessary for the accomplishing and completing the several ends and purposes therein before-mentioned; and also for us, and in our name, to sign such Treaty or Treaties, Convention or Conventions, or other instruments whatsoever,

as may be agreed upon in the premises; and mutually to deliver and receive the same in exchange, and to do and perform all such other acts, matters, and things, as may be any ways proper and conducive to the purposes above mentioned, in as full and ample form and manner, and with the like validity and effect, as we ourselves, if we were present, could do and perform the same; engaging and promising on our Royal word, that we will accept, ratify, and confirm, in the most effectual manner, all such acts, matters, and things, as shall be so transacted and concluded by our aforesaid Commissioner, Procurator, and Plenipotentiary; & that we will never suffer any person to violate the same in the whole or in part, or to act contrary thereto. In testimony and confirmation of all which, we have caused our Great Seal of Great Britain to be affixed to these presents, signed with our Royal hand.

Given at our Palace at St James's, the fourteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, and in the twenty-third year of our reign.

I David Hartley, the Minister above-named, certify the foregoing to be a true copy from my original Commission, delivered to the American Ministers this 19th day of May, 1783.

The United States of America, in Congress assembled,

To all whom these Presents shall come, send Greeting.

WHEREAS, these United States, from a sincere desire of putting an end to the hostilities between his Most Christian Majesty and these United States on the one part, and his Britannic Majesty on the other, and of terminating the same by a peace founded on such solid and equitable principles as reasonably to promise a permanency of the blessings of tranquility, did heretofore appoint the Hon. John Adams, late a Commissioner of the United States of America at the Court of Versailles, late Delegate in Congress from the State of Massachusetts, and Chief Justice of the said State, their Minister Plenipotentiary, with full powers general and special to act in that quality, to confer, treat, agree, and conclude with the Ambassadors or Plenipotentiaries of his Most Christian Majesty, and of his Britannic Majesty, and those of any other Princes or

States to whom it might concern, relating to the establishing of peace and friendship: and whereas the flames of war have since that time been extended, and other nations and States are involved therein. Now know ye, that we still continuing earnestly desirous, as far as depends upon us, to put a stop to the effusion of blood, and to convince the Powers of Europe, that we wish for nothing more ardently than to terminate the war, by a safe and honourable peace, have thought proper to renew the powers formerly given to the said John Adams, and to join four other persons in commission with him; and having full confidence in the integrity, prudence and abilities of the Hon. Benjamin Franklin, our Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Versailles, and the Hon. John Jay, late President of Congress, and Chief Justice of the State of New York, and our Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Madrid, and the Hon. Henry Laurens, formerly President of Congress, and commissioned and sent as our Agent to the United Provinces of the Low Countries, and the Hon. Thomas Jefferson, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, have nominated, constituted, and appointed, and by these Presents do nominate, constitute, and appoint the said Benjamin Franklin, John Jay, Henry Laurens, and Thomas Jefferson, in addition to the said John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, John Jay, Henry Laurens and Thomas Jefferson or the majority of them or of such of them as may assemble or, in case of the death, absence, indisposition, or other impediment of the others, or any one of them, full power and authority, general and special, jointly and separately, and general and special command to repair to such place as may be fixed upon for opening negotiations for peace, and there for us, and in our name, to confer, treat, agree, and conclude with the Ambassadors, Commissioners, Plenipotentiaries of the Princes and States whom it may concern, vested with equal powers relating to the establishment of peace; and whatsoever shall be agreed and concluded, for us and in our name to sign, and thereupon make a Treaty or Treaties, and to transact every thing that may be necessary for completing, securing and strengthening the great work

of pacification, in as ample form, and with the same effect, as if we were personally present and acted therein; hereby promising in good faith that we will assent, ratify, fulfil and execute whatever shall be agreed, concluded and signed by our said Ministers Plenipotentiary, or a majority of them, or of such of them as may assemble, or in case of the death, absence, indisposition, or other impediment, of the others, by any one of them; and that we will never act nor suffer any person to act contrary to the same in whole or in part. In witness whereof we have caused these Presents to be signed by our President, and sealed with his Seal.

Done at Philadelphia, the fifteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-One, and in the fifth year of Our Independence, by the United States in Congress assembled.

(Signed) SAM. HUNTINGTON, Pres.
CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.
We certify the foregoing copies of the respective full powers to be authentic.—Paris, September 3, 1783.

(Signed) GEO. HAMMOND, Secretary to the British commission.
W. T. FRANKLIN, Secretary to the American commission.

PHILADELPHIA, OCT. 30.

On Wednesday afternoon, as two boys were playing on the commons, one of them was fired at by a sportsman, and killed on the spot. The perpetrator of the fact is yet undiscovered.

The brig Polly, Capt. M'Fadden, failed from this port on the 9th of September last, and after a very disagreeable passage of 30 days, arrived at the Havanna. In a storm which lasted above four days, he saw (on the 20th of Sept) a large ship sink, and every soul must doubtless have perished, as no assistance could be given them. Capt. M'Fadden says he never saw any thing equal to it, his vessel must certainly have perished, and with it the crew, had he not timely have struck his topmasts and yards, twice was his cabin filled with water, and every thing swept off the deck.

NEW-YORK, November 27.

Last Tuesday forenoon the American troops marched from Harlem, to the Bowery Lane—They remained there until about one o'clock, when the British troops left the posts in the Bowery, and the American troops marched into and took possession of the city, in the following order, viz.

1. A corps of Dragoons.
2. Advanced guard of Light Infantry.
3. A corps of Artillery.
4. Battalion of Light Infantry.
5. Battalion of Massachusetts troops.
6. Rear guard.

After the troops had taken possession of the City, hoisted the American flag and fired a salute, the Governor and General made their public entry in the following manner:

1. Their Excellencies the Governor and General, with their suits on horseback.
2. The Lieutenant-Governor and the members of the Council, for the temporary Government of the southern district, four a

3. Major General Knox, and the officers of the army, eight a breast.

4. Citizens on horseback, four a breast.

5. The Speaker of the Assembly, and citizens on foot, eight a breast.

Their Excellencies the Governor and Commander in Chief, were escorted by a body of West Chester light horse, under the command of Capt. Delavan.

The procession proceeded down Queen Street, and through the Broad Way to Cape's tavern.

The Governor gave a public dinner at Fraunces's tavern, at which the Commander in Chief, and other General officers, were present.

After dinner, the following toasts were drank by the company:

1. The United States of America.
2. His Most Christian Majesty.
3. The United Netherlands.
4. The King of Sweden.
5. The American army.
6. The fleet and armies of France which have served in America.
7. The memory of those heroes who have fallen for our Freedom.
8. May our country be grateful to her military children.
9. May justice support what courage has gained.
10. The vindicators of the rights of mankind in every quarter of the globe.
11. May America be an assylum to the persecuted of the earth.
12. May a close union of the States guard the temple they have erected to Liberty.
13. May the remembrance of THIS DAY be a lesson to Princes.

DECEMBER 2.

By accounts from Sandy Hook, we are informed, that in the snow storm on the 27th instant, the schooner Resource, Capt. M Greger, from Virginia, was lost on Sandy Hook, and we have reason to believe the crew all perished.

On Saturday night last, between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock a severe shock of an earthquake was felt here; and between two & three in the morning, there was another almost as violent as the former.

Last Friday, at Cape's tavern, the citizens who have returned from exile, gave an elegant entertainment to his Excellency the Governor, and the Council for governing the city, his Excellency General Washington, and the officers of the army. About three hundred gentlemen graced the feast.

NEW-HAVEN, Nov. 12.

Simeon Woodenleg, an old soldier, presents his best respects to the honorable Congress, and begs that before they fall to building their two federal towns, which will cost half a million of money, they would pay him the 47l. 15s. 10d. they have owed him these two years.

WINDSOR, December 24.

General Thomas Mifflin, is chosen President of Congress for the ensuing year, in the room of Elias Boudinot, Esq; whose term of delegation is expired;—and that honorable body adjourned to the 26th of November, then to meet at Annapolis, for the dispatch of public business.

STATE of VERMONT.

An act, in addition to an act, regulating proprietors meetings.

WHEREAS giving liberty to certain persons to pitch on particular spots of the undivided lands in the several new towns within this state, for the purpose of building mills, will greatly encourage the settlement of such towns. And whereas the publishing of warnings for proprietors meetings in one news-paper only, doth not give sufficient notice: Therefore,

BE it enacted and it is hereby enacted, by the representatives of the freemen of the State of Vermont, in general assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That the proprietors of any town within this state, at their legal meeting, shall have full power to grant to any one or more of the proprietors, liberty to pitch and lay out for themselves, on their right or rights, such quantity of lands on the undivided lands of such town, as they shall judge reasonable and best, including proper places for building grist-mills, or saw mills, in such town, on condition of their building such mill or mills, within such limited time as may be agreed on. Always provided, that the quantity of land granted to be pitched for a grist-mill, do not exceed two hundred acres, and for a saw-mill the same quantity.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all warnings for proprietors meetings within this state, in future, and all other proceedings of proprietors meetings, and all proceedings in consequence thereof, which are by law to be published, shall be published in both the news papers in this state, so long as the said papers continue to circulate: any law, usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

Brattleborough, Nov. 7, 1783.

The preceding is a true copy of an act passed by the legislature of the State of Vermont, October 23, 1783.

Attest. MIC. TOWNSEND, Sec.

An act declaring a time when to begin the settlement of new lands that have been prevented by the late war between Great-Britain and America.

WHEREAS the war has stopped the settlement of the notherly part of this state: and as very considerable tracts of land have been disposed of on consideration of settlement, which must necessarily depend on some period when it might be reasonably supposed that such lands might be settled with safety, after the war was to an end.—And whereas many disputes may arise in future, when such time was: Which to prevent,

BE it enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the representatives of the freemen of the State of Vermont, in general assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That the first day of May next be and hereby is, declared a lawful time to begin the settlement of new lands, that have been prevented by the late war between Great-Britain and America: and all persons concerned in such lands, are required to take notice hereof, and govern themselves accordingly.

Wattleborough, Nov. 7, 1783.
The preceding is a true copy of an act of the legislature of the State of Vermont, passed October 23, 1783.
Attest. MIC. TOWNSEND, Sec.

STATE of VERMONT.
List of the deficiencies of the State taxes granted by the Hon. General Assembly, in the years 1781, and 1782, in the respective counties, taken from the Treasurer's books October 1st, 1783, viz.

BENNINGTON COUNTY.			
	£.	s.	d.
1781 Eight 7/6 taxes,	9	3	1
1781 Land tax,	80	0	0
1782 Seven penny tax,	316	17	2
	406	0	3

RUTLAND COUNTY.			
	£.	s.	d.
1781 Eight 7/6 taxes,	245	2	1
1781 Land tax,	70	0	0
1782 Seven penny tax,	115	2	9
	430	4	10

WINDHAM COUNTY.			
	£.	s.	d.
1781 Eight 7/6 taxes,	511	18	9
1781 Land tax,	580	0	0
1782 Seven penny tax,	844	2	0
	1936	0	9

WINDSOR COUNTY.			
	£.	s.	d.
1781 Eight 7/6 taxes,	102	1	6
1781 Land tax,	159	0	0
1782 Seven penny tax,	338	5	1
	599	6	7

ORANGE COUNTY.			
	£.	s.	d.
1781 Eight 7/6 taxes,	192	19	8
1781 Land tax,	1237	0	0
1782 Seven penny tax,	161	1	11
	1591	1	7

Remains due, Oct. 1st, 1783. The amount of notes issued by the Treasurer,	4962	14	0
The amount of treasurer's due bills in circulation,	11632	5	9
Depreciation due to Col. Warner's regiment,	1670	19	2
Depreciation due to Capt. Lee's company,	843	14	4
	449	2	11
	14596	2	2
Balance of treasurer's book,	4962	14	0
	9633	8	2

Vermont in debt, Taxes granted October 1783, computed as follows, viz. Five penny tax, 3000l. Land tax, 3000l.	8000	0	0
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Vermont in debt, 1633 8 2
The deficiencies of the provision taxes granted in 1780, and 1781, and the neglects of raising men in 1782, being collected in state securities, would doubtless be nearly equal to the above sum of 1633l. 8s. 2d. together with the Pay-Master's due bills, pay-table orders, &c. in circulation.

The arrearages of the two-penny tax, granted in 1782, together with the three

penny tax granted the current year, when collected, will, probably, be sufficient for the discharge of all interests that will be demanded on state securities, and to defray the expenses of government the ensuing year.

Notwithstanding the complicated embarrassments this state has laboured under in the course of the late war, emerging from a well regulated mob, claimed by adjoining states, making use of every machination in their power to overturn this government: resolutions of Congress have been passed, tending to counteract the policy of this state, and to render this government contemptible, by encouraging malecontents, &c. in the most critical period of the war: Continental troops, stores, and tools, were ordered out of the frontiers of this state, and she left to defend herself against a powerful and enraged army in Canada, whose object appeared to be, to lay this country waste, in order to pave the way to wreak their vengeance on the cities of Albany and Schenectady.

The good people of this state, roused by a sense of their danger, with a generous resentment for the ill-treatment they had received from those whose friendship they conceived themselves justly entitled to, in virtue of their brave exertions in the early capture of Ticonderoga, and Crown Point, battles of Hubbardton, Bennington, Ticonderoga-landing, assisting in the capture of Gen. Burgoyne, &c. Being blessed with spirits that would best glow in adversity & necessity that darling mother of invention, together with the love of their country, persevering, defending the frontiers of Vermont, rendering essential services for the safety of the frontiers of the neighbouring states, securing the independence of this, and leaving the state but with an inconsiderable debt to discharge, on the restoration of the blessings of peace.

Can this be accounted for without acknowledging the propitious agency of Deity? I am apprehensive the most obdurate heart will confess it: then let us with united hearts, join in adoration of that Being whose perfections fill immensity, and to whose kingdom there is no end; cultivating brotherly love, peace, & unanimity, among one another, extending charity, benevolence, and forgiveness, to our enemies.

The above stating of accounts, &c. are exhibited for the perusal of the good people of Vermont, by their very humble servant,

I R. A. ALLEN.
Sunderland, Nov. 18, 1783.

State of Vermont, Treasurer's Office,
Sunderland, Nov. 18, 1783.

WHEREAS, the former regulations of this State have been such, that money has been paid out of different offices to individuals, taking receipt for the same to account, which receipts are now in this Office: And whereas the Legislature, at their session in February last, made some new regulations respecting accounts; among which the Treasurer was directed to sue up all receipts

or notes that should remain in his Office after the first day of August last. The Treasurer, unwilling to make unnecessary cost to those who have neglected to comply with the aforesaid act, and knowing that in sundry instances those who have receipts, &c. in this Office, have accounts against the state to balance theirs. Therefore the Treasurer thinks proper to suspend carrying into effect such act until the rising of the Assembly in February next; and all those who may neglect taking up their receipts, &c. as aforesaid, may depend on being proceeded against in pursuance to the aforesaid act.

I ALLEN, Treasurer.

The Proprietors of Isle-a-Mort, in the county of Rutland, and state of Vermont, are informed, that application has been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of said township, to warn a meeting of the proprietors. These are therefore to warn them to meet at the dwelling house of Captain Elijah Dewey, inn holder in Bennington, on the last Monday in February next, at two o'clock P. M. for the following purposes, viz.

1. To choose a Moderator.
2. To receive the report of the committee appointed to lay out said township.
3. To do any other business proper to be done in said meeting.

JOHN KNICKERBACOR, P. Clerk.
Sunderland, Dec. 8, 1783. 3—6

The Proprietors of Two-Heroes, in the county of Rutland, and state of Vermont, are informed, that application has been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of said township, to warn a meeting of said proprietors. These are therefore to warn them to meet at the dwelling house of Captain Elijah Dewey, inn holder in Bennington, on the last Monday in February next, at one o'clock P. M. for the following purposes, viz.

1. To choose a Moderator.
2. To receive the report of the committee appointed to lay out said township.
3. To see if the proprietors will grant a tax to pay for laying out said township.
4. Do any other business proper to be done in said meeting.

JOHN KNICKERBACOR, P. Clerk.
Sunderland, Dec. 8, 1783. 3—6 9

The Proprietors of Bridgewater, are informed, that at a legal meeting of said proprietors held at said Bridgewater on the 25th day of November, 1783—Voted, on the 4th article, that the proprietors who have not pitched their first division lots, have liberty to pitch the same until the 15th of June next; at the expiration of which time, the proprietors may proceed to pitch their second division of hundred acre lots to a whole right or share of land in said township.

JESSE WILLIAMS, P. C. pro tem.
Bridgewater, Dec. 23, 1783. 3—4

The proprietors of Orwell,

In the County of Rutland, and State of Vermont, who have not paid the tax granted by said proprietors on the first day of October last, for defraying the charges of lotting out the first division in said township, so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling house of Lieut. Elisha Clark, son holder in Pawlet, on the 23d day of January next, at 8 o'clock in the morning, unless the proprietors shall discharge said sums, and lawful costs, unto the subscriber, before the day of sale above-mentioned.

Proprietors Names,	£.	s.	d.
Thomas Lilcomb,	1	1	0
James Glean,	1	1	0
Joseph Jacobs,	1	1	0
Uriah Woolman,	1	1	0
Theodore Adkinson,	1	1	0
John Gifford,	1	1	0
Robert Boyd, jun.	1	1	0
Henry Telford,	1	1	0
Giffet Daley,	1	1	0
Elijah Daley,	1	1	0
Cornelius Barrus,	1	1	0
Samuel Barrus,	1	1	0
Alexander Burns,	1	1	0
Benjamin Walker,	1	1	0
Robert Boyd,	1	1	0
William McClish,	1	1	0
John Temple,	1	1	0
John Turrels,	1	1	0
John Ogden,	1	1	0
Nathaniel Bartel,	1	1	0
Andrew Burns,	1	1	0
Benjamin Seaman,	1	1	0
James Nellis,	1	1	0
John Haddock,	1	1	0
George Wood,	1	1	0
John Burros,	1	1	0
David McClish,	1	1	0
Richardson Cornwell,	1	1	0

The above named proprietors are requested to discharge the several sums with which they here stand charged, to me the subscriber, as they would prevent my being laid under the disagreeable necessity of selling their lands.

WILLIAM SMITH, Collector.

Reupert, Dec. 9, 1783. 3—14 6.

Stop Thieves!

Twenty Dollars Reward.

ON the night of the 7th of November, the stable of Job Dow, Esq; of Goffstown, in the county of Hillsborough, & State of New Hampshire, was broken open, and a large Stone Horse, five years old last spring, was stolen and conveyed away.—Said horse was of a light chestnut colour, with a small star in his forehead, both hind feet and legs white, and a little whitish about his fore hoofs; he has a remarkable scar on his upper lip, just under his right nostril, a fine rose on each side his neck, is half blooded, high carriage, straight limbed, well spread, active and mettlesome, trots large and gay.

Whoever will take up said Horse & convey him to me the subscriber, at Haverhill, Coos, shall have the above reward, and all necessary charges paid by

MOSES DOW.

December 1, 1783.

3—7

The proprietors of Randolph

In the county of Orange and State of Vermont, who have not paid the two taxes granted by said proprietors, to defray the charges of lotting said township, so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling house of Jehiel Woodward, in said Randolph, on the 22d day of January 1784; as will discharge them, with all other lawful cost.

The names are as follows, with the sums due on each right, viz.

	£.	s.	d.
Silas Addams,	1	4	0
Zenus Alden,	1	4	0
Stephen Bourrughs,	0	12	0
Benjamin Bigsbee,	1	4	0
Stephen Bond,	1	4	0
Caleb Clark, jun.	1	4	0
Experience Davis,	1	4	0
Afa Edgerton,	1	4	0
Ezra Edgerton,	1	4	0
Ariel Edgerton,	1	4	0
William Evens,	1	4	0
Stephen Fisk,	1	4	0
Joseph Green,	1	4	0
John Goodrich,	1	4	0
Joseph Griswold,	1	4	0
Barnabas Haskell,	1	4	0
Eleazer Huntington,	1	4	0
Zebulon Hibbard,	1	4	0
Dyar Hibbard,	1	4	0
John House,	1	4	0
Elijah House,	1	4	0
Joseph Kneeland,	1	4	0
Joel Kilburn,	1	4	0
Zebulon Latbrop, jun.	1	4	0
Dan Parker,	0	12	0
John Payne,	1	4	0
Barnabas Perkins,	0	18	0
Oliver Pinney,	1	4	0
Samuel Richardson,	1	4	0
Huckins Storrs,	0	10	0
Huckins Storrs, jun.	1	4	0
James Steel,	1	4	0
Samuel Steel,	1	4	0
John Throop, Esq;	0	15	0
Moses Vincent,	1	4	0
Henry Walbridge,	1	4	0
Jonathan Wales,	0	12	0
Abraham Wallas,	1	4	0

MOSES BELNAP, Collector.

Norwich, Nov. 28.

3—14

The Proprietors of Roxbury

In the county of Orange and State of Vermont, are hereby notified that the proprietors meeting, held at the house of Berj. Burtch, innholder in Hartford, on the 20th of November instant, stands adjourned to the 25th day of December next, at said Burtch's, in said Hartford, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

N. B. Said proprietors are likewise informed, that it was proposed at the last meeting, to lay a tax at the adjourned meeting, to defray the charges that have arisen, or may arise, in lotting out the first division of said township, &c.

BRIANT BROWN, P. Clerk.

Windsor, Nov. 24.

3—4 9

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Ezra Perkins, late of Lebanon, deceased, either by note or book, are desired to make immediate payment; or any further neglect will necessitate the subscriber to put the same in suit at the next County Court.

CONSTANT STORRS, Execr.
Lebanon Nov. 24.

3—4

The proprietors of Orwell,

In the county of Rutland, and State of Vermont, at a meeting held by adjournment, on Tuesday the second of December, at the dwelling house of Elisha Clark, in Pawlet, voted, that this meeting be adjourned until the third Tuesday of January next, at one o'clock P. M. and that the proprietor's clerk be directed to publish this adjournment in Bennington and Windsor News Papers, that the proprietors meet at time and place aforesaid, to see what they will do concerning cutting roads, building mills, establishing a ferry, encouraging settlers, and act upon any other matter that may appear necessary on said day.

JOSHUA TRACY, P. Clerk.

Pawlet, Dec. 9, 1783.

3—5 3

The proprietors of Orwell,

In the county of Rutland, and State of Vermont, at a meeting held by adjournment, on the second day of December, at the dwelling house of Lieut. Elisha Clark, inn holder in Pawlet, voted to raise a tax of twenty-four shillings L. M. on each proprietor's right, to defray the charges of lotting out the second division in said township. In consequence of which vote, the proprietors are requested to make immediate payment of their several proportions of said tax, unto me the subscriber, living in Reupert, county of Bennington.

WILLIAM SMITH, Collector.

Reupert Dec. 9, 1783.

3—4 9

Benjamin Durkee,

S L A Y - M A K E R,

HEREBY informs the public, that he carries on said business at the house of Afa Edgerton, in Lebanon; where all persons may be supplied at a reasonable rate, for Cash or Country Produce, as he has a quantity of the best Carolina Cane now on hand; and all favours greatly acknowledged by their humble servant.

Broke prison at Newbury,

In the county of Orange, and State of Vermont, on the night of the 1st of instant December, one Jacob Marston, late of Fairlee, in said county, a stout portly fellow, about 30 years of age, light complexion, hair, and eyes, his beard bearing a little upon a sandy, speaks with a pretty full voice, and assumes something important airs in his behaviour—was committed for several small, but just debts, and has made his escape to discharge them.

Whoever will take up and secure him, so that the subscriber may have him again, shall receive a generous reward from, and have all necessary charges paid by.

ABNER CHAMBERLAIN, Sheriff.

T H E VERMONT JOURNAL, A N D T H E UNIVERSAL ADVERTISER.

[Vol. I.] W E D N E S D A Y, D E C E M B E R 31, 1783. [Num. 22.]

W I N D S O R: P R I N T E D B Y H O U G H A N D S P O O N E R.

From Realms far distant, and from Climes unknown, We make the Knowledge of Mankind your own.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6.
General WASHINGTON's farewell Orders to the Armies of the United States.

Rocky Hill, near Princeton, Nov. 2, 1783.

THE United States in Congress assembled, after giving the most honourable testimony to the merits of the federal armies, and presenting them with the thanks of their country, for their long, eminent, and faithful services—having thought proper, by their proclamation, bearing date the 18th of October last, to discharge such part of the troops as were engaged for the war, and to permit the officers on furlough to retire from service, from and after tomorrow, which proclamation having been communicated in the public papers for the information and government of all concerned—it only remains for the Commander in Chief to address himself once more, and that for the last time, to the armies of the United States (however widely dispersed the individuals who compose them may be) and to bid them an affectionate—a long farewell.

But before the Commander in Chief takes his final leave of those he holds most dear, he wishes to indulge himself a few moments in calling to mind a slight review of the past—he will then take the liberty of exploring, with his military friends, their future prospects—of advising the general line of conduct, which, in his opinion, ought to be pursued; and he will conclude the address, by expressing the obligations he feels himself under for the spirited and able assistance he has experienced from them, in the performance of an arduous office.

A contemplation of the compleat attainment (at a period earlier than could have been expected) of the object for which we contended, against so formidable a power, cannot but inspire us with astonishment and gratitude. The disadvantageous circumstances on our part, under which the war was undertaken, can never be forgotten. The singular interpositions of Providence in our feeble condition, were such as could scarcely escape the attention of the most unobserving, while the unparalleled perseverance of the armies of the United States, through almost every possible suffering

and discouragement, for the space of eight long years, was little short of a standing miracle.

It is not the meaning, nor within the compass of this address, to detail the hardships peculiarly incident to our service, or to describe the distresses, which in several instances have resulted from the extremes of hunger and nakedness, combined with the rigours of an inclement season; nor is it necessary to dwell on the dark side of our past affairs. Every American officer and soldier must now console himself for any unpleasant circumstances which may have occurred by a recollection of the uncommon scenes in which he has been called to act no inglorious part, and the astonishing events of which he has been a witness; events which have seldom, if ever before, taken place on the stage of human action, nor can they probably ever happen again. For who has before seen a disciplined army formed at once from such raw materials? Who that was not a witness could imagine, that the most violent local prejudices could cease so soon, and that men who came from different parts of the Continent, strongly disposed by the habits of education, to dispute and quarrel with each other, would instantly become but one patriotic band of brothers? Or who that was not on the spot can trace the steps, by which such a wonderful revolution has been effected, and such a glorious period put to all our warlike toils?

It is universally acknowledged, that the enlarged prospects of happiness, opened by the confirmation of our independence and sovereignty, almost exceeds the power of description; and shall not the brave men who have contributed so essentially to these inestimable acquisitions, retiring victorious from the field of war to the field of agriculture, participate in all the blessings which have been obtained? In such a republic, who will exclude them from the rights of citizens, and the fruits of their labour? In such a country, so happily circumstanced, the pursuits of commerce and the cultivation of the soil will unfold to industry the certain road to competence. To those hardy soldiers, who are actuated by the spirit of adventure, the fisheries will afford ample and profitable employments;

and the extensive and fertile regions of the west will yield a most happy asylum to those, who, fond of domestic enjoyment, are seeking for personal independence. Nor is it possible to conceive that any one of the United States will prefer a national bankruptcy, and a dissolution of the union, to a compliance with the requisitions of Congress, and the payment of its just debts, so that the officers and soldiers may expect considerable assistance, in recommencing their civil occupations, from the sums due to them from the public, which must and will most inevitably be paid.

In order to effect this desirable purpose, and to remove the prejudices which may have taken possession of the minds of any of the good people of the States, it is earnestly recommended to all the troops, that, with strong attachments to the union, they should carry with them into civil society the most conciliating dispositions; and that they should prove themselves not less virtuous and useful citizens, than they have been persevering and victorious as soldiers. What though there should be some envious individuals, who are unwilling to pay the debt the public has contracted, or to yield the tribute due to merit, yet let such unworthy treatment produce no injury, or any instance of intemperate conduct, let it be remembered, that the unbiased voice of the free citizens of the United States has promised the just reward, and given the merited applause; let it be known and remembered, that the reputation of the federal armies is established beyond the reach of malevolence, and let a consciousness of their achievements for fame still incite the men who composed them to honourable actions, under the persuasion, that the private virtues of economy, prudence and industry, will not be less amiable in civil life, than the more splendid qualities of valour, perseverance and enterprise, were in the field. Every one may rest assured, that much, very much, of the future happiness of the officers and men, will depend upon the wise and manly conduct which shall be adopted by them, when they are mingled with the great body of the community. And although the General has so frequently given it as his opinion, in the most public and explicit manner,

that unless the principles of the federal government be properly supported, & the power of the Union increased, the honour, dignity and justice of the nation would be lost for ever: yet he cannot help repeating on this occasion so interesting a sentiment, and leaving it as his last injunction to every officer and every soldier, who may view the subject in the same serious point of light, to add his best endeavours, to those of his worthy fellow-citizens, towards effecting these great and valuable purposes, on which our very existence as a nation so materially depends.

The Commander in Chief conceives little is now wanting to enable the soldier to change his military character into that of the citizen, but that steady and decent tenor of behaviour, which has generally distinguished, not only the army under his immediate command, but the different detachments and separate armies, through the course of the war; from their good sense and prudence he anticipated the happiest consequences, and when he congratulates them on the glorious occasion which renders their services in the field no longer necessary, he wishes to express the strong obligations he feels himself under, for the assistance he has received from every class, in every instance. He presents his thanks in the most serious and affectionate manner to the General Officers, as well for their counsel on many interesting occasions, as for their ardour in promoting the success of the plans he had adopted; to the Commandants of regiments and corps, and to the other officers, for their great zeal and attention in carrying his orders promptly into execution; to the staff, for their alacrity and exactness in performing the duties of their several departments; and to the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers, for their extraordinary patience in suffering, as well as their invincible fortitude in action; to the various branches of the army, the General takes this last and solemn opportunity of professing his inviolable attachment and friendship. He wishes more than bare professions were in his power, that he was really able to be useful to them all in future life. He flatters himself however, they will do him justice to believe, that whatever could with propriety be attempted by him, has been done. And being now to conclude these his last public orders, to take his ultimate leave, in a short time, of the military character, and to bid a final adieu to the armies he has so long had the honour to command; he can only again offer, in their behalf, his recommendations to their grateful country, and his prayers to the God of armies. May ample justice be done them here, and may the choicest of Heaven's favours, both here and hereafter attend those, who, under the divine auspices have secured innumerable blessings for others. With these wishes, and this benediction, the Commander in Chief is about to retire from service. The curtain of separation will soon be drawn, and the military scene to him will be closed forever.

EDWARD HAND, Adj. General.

N E W - Y O R K, Dec. 3.

On Monday a very elegant entertainment was given at Cape's tavern, by his excellency the governor, to his excellency the Chevalier de la Luzern, Ambassador from his Most Christian Majesty to the United States. His excellency general Washington, the principal officers of this state and of the army, and upwards of an hundred gentlemen were present, who passed the day and evening with great conviviality.

DECEMBER 8.

At Frances's tavern, last Thursday at noon, there was a numerous meeting of officers of the first distinction in the American army, to take leave of their great commander General Washington, who, on filling a glass of wine addressed his brave compatriots as follows:

"With an heart full of love and gratitude, I now take leave of you: I most devoutly wish that your latter days may be as prosperous and happy, as your former ones have been glorious and honourable."

The respectable body convened on this important occasion, comprised the courageous soldier, the invaluable patriot, and sincere friend to the interest of society. Deeply impressed with a steadfast sensibility of his Excellency's amiable manners, and conspicuous virtues, an earnest anxiety to acknowledge them was minutely legible throughout the whole meeting, and exercised the nicest feelings of human nature.

An affection so laudable and sincere on the part of the community, could not be enhanced by the highest finished eloquence; yet it must in strict justice be allowed, that they received his excellency's concise and characteristic address with undescrivable emotions of admiration and unfeigned esteem; and replied to it in animated terms which reflect the highest honor on men vying with each other to express their veneration for so dignified a Commonwealth, and its illustrious Founders. His excellency the governor, the attendant officers of the state, and many citizens of repute, gave the most conspicuous proofs of their regard for their general's true merit in a sincere and affectionate farewell.

The corps of light infantry was drawn up in a line, the commander in chief about 2 o'clock, passed through them on his way to Whitehall, where he embarked in his barge for Powles Hook. He is attended by general le Baron de Suben—proposes to make a short stay at Philadelphia, will thence proceed to Annapolis, where he will resign his commission of general of the American armies, into the hands of the Continental Congress, from whom it was derived; immediately after which, his excellency will set out for his seat, named Mount Vernon, in Virginia; emulating the example of his model, the virtuous Roman general, who, victorious, left the tented field, covered with honor, and withdrew from public life, *otium cum dignitate*.

N E W - L O N D O N, December 5.

Last Friday night, a man who called his name White, (but his true name is said to

be Ketchum) ran off with a sloop, which the evening before had arrived from Connecticut River, and anchored near the light-house. She belonged to Mr. John Harris, and had the frame and other materials for a house on board. No person being in the vessel, the villain slipped the cable and went off without any anchor.

Saturday evening about half after 10 o'clock, a shock of an earthquake was felt in this town, which lasted about 15 seconds.

On the 18th ult was found drowned in Poquatanuck cove, Timothy Lynch; it is supposed he accidentally fell out of a canoe as he was passing the cove for his house in Gaton, on the 12th ult.

B O S T O N, December 1.

Last Thursday night we had a most severe north east storm of snow and rain; in which a small schooner, laying at the north side of the Long Wharf, and loaded with cargo, tea, and other merchandize, unfortunately sunk: providentially no lives were lost in her, though several of her hands were on board when she went down. She belonged to a Frenchman.

Dec. 12. Last Saturday night about 10 o'clock, Mr. James Carroll, of this town, was found murdered in his own house, his head and body appeared to have been most inhumanly beaten; and what is most extraordinary, his wife appears to be the brutal perpetrator—she was committed to goal. A jury of inquest sat on the body of the deceased, whose verdict was MURDER!

P O R T S M O U T H, Nov. 29.

Since our last arrived here, Capt. — in a brig from St. Peters, who, a few days before his arrival, fell in with a Dutch 50 gun ship, just on the eve of foundering; he was, however, happy enough to save the Captain, Lieutenant, and 40 men, who had taken to their boats on sight of the brig, and that in about three minutes after they left the ship she went down, having then on board 303 men, among whom were two Lieutenants, and two other officers, all of whom were drowned: Those that were taken on board the brig, were afterwards put on board a sloop from Cape Ann, which was sent out for their relief; at which place they were all landed. They related that they sailed from Holland in the month of June last, being one of the Squadron bound to Philadelphia, with his Excellency Myrhu Van Berkel, the Dutch Minister: That in September, in lat. 37 and an half, and in the longitude of Nantucket, the ship was dismasted, in a violent gale of wind: That from the want of water, &c. and the ship's leaking to such a degree as to require the greatest exertions of the whole crew to keep her from sinking, they were reduced to the greatest distress, when they fell in with the brig above mentioned, not far from Cape Ann. The fortunate survivors are now in Boston.

S P R I N G F I E L D, Dec. 9.

From the Kingston Morning Post, Oct. 11. We learn from the Windward Islands, that 8 French ships of the line, and 4000 men, lately arrived at Martinico, from France, supposed to be the peace establishment for that quarter; and that none of the conquered islands are to be given up before the 11th of February, 1784.

We understand that his excellency the governor has given permission to the master of the brig *Chance*, from New-London, in the State of Connecticut, to land and dispose of the perishable part of his cargo: which indulgence, it is said, will be extended to all American vessels that may arrive here (Jamaica) for four weeks to come.

Dec. 16. It is reported as an undoubted fact, that Mr. James Rivington, Printer at New York, was, as soon as our troops entered the city, protected in person and property, by a guard, and that he will be allowed to reside in the country, for reasons best known to the great men at helm.

The people in the western part of this State, who fill themselves Shaking Quakers, and who suppose they, and they only, have discovered the true mode of worship, have of late (it is said) utterly disclaimed the use of any kind of garment when engaged in their religious exercises; presenting themselves unpolluted by the vain and unchristian articles of dress, and performing all their dancing, turnings, jumpings, tumblings, twillings and wriggings, in that condition.

PROVIDENCE, November 8.

Tuesday last a child about three years of age, son to Col. Christopher Onely, fell into a deep well; his mother with great presence of mind (no other grown person being near) immediately descended the well, and rescued the child after he had been in the water about two minutes.

WINDSOR, December 31.

Last Saturday one Jonathan Burke, of Westminster, who has been a soldier in the continental army, was taken up in this town, for *B blasphemy*; and being brought before Ebenezer Curtis, Esq; and examined, he plead GUILTY, and was immediately sent off under guard to Westminster goal, to be confined in order for final trial before the Supreme Court of this State.

Universalism epitomised in a Creed.

THAT there's a God, we do believe,
Who will transgressors all forgive;
And give full reason to dispute,
That justice is his attribute;
Nor never will its claims assert,
Because too good to take its part:
His character we truly love,
Who unto sin a friend will prove;
Nor baughty sinners will he chain
Down to the pit of endless pain:
His boundless mercy we adore,
Which supercedes his truth and power;
And his perfections all agree,
To shew he's what we'd have him be:
Found always in a pleasant mood,
Just like ourselves, supreme'y good;
Nor is it in his heart to curse
Poor sinners, who do nothing worse
Than walk the peaceful road of sin,
Tho' they should live and die therein:
His law he'd rather lay aside,
Than to oppose them in their pride,
And will adapt unto their choice,
His favours, to advance their joys;
And bring them safe to bliss above,
To taste the sensual sweets they love.
Let preachers their inventions rack,
To paint their notions all in black,

And fright poor sinners, whom they tell,
Repent, believe, or go to hell:
Unless a saviour you embrace,
We pity your unhappy case:
Danger attends the way you go,
Which leads to everlasting woe;
We beg of you, your sins to leave,
And you may pard'ning mercy have:
We bring salvation to your ears,
And woo your heart's consent, with tears:
Death will, we know, soon close your eyes,
And fill your souls with sad surprise:
Except by grace you are prepar'd,
To dwell for ever with the Lord,
Such frantic whims shall not alarm
Us, to suppose in sin there's harm;
Nor by such foolish angry men,
Shall sinners be disturb'd in sin.
We b'lieve God never did decree,
That sinners heirs of death should be;
Nor means to make his wrath appear
In scenes of terror and despair.
We b'lieve Christ died for all men,
To be the minister of sin;
And shew his father was to blame,
To give a law which sins condemn;
And what he now of men requires,
Is, to believe that heav'n is theirs;
Which if they will not now believe,
Nor seek for peace beyond the grave,
We leave them to that glorious day,
Which full salvation will display;
Of which all men a part shall take,
When God his glory will forsake;
And all his foes in triumph ride,
While truth and justice must subside:
There light and darkness will agree,
And heav'n and hell compounded be:
Both sheep & goats at Christ's right hand,
Shall all complete in glory stand.

STATE OF VERMONT.

An act to prevent the inhabitants of New-York being allowed greater privileges within this state, than the inhabitants of this state are allowed within the state of New-York.

WHEREAS by an act of the legislature of the state of New-York, no person or persons belonging to this state, are permitted to commence any suit or action at law, within the jurisdiction of New-York, for the obtaining of their just rights, unless they acknowledge the jurisdiction of said state, so far as to take an oath of allegiance to the same: Therefore,

BE it enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the representatives of the freemen of the state of Vermont, in general assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That no person or persons being an inhabitant or inhabitants of, or residing within the jurisdiction of, the state of New-York, shall, within the time of his, her, or their residence as aforesaid, commence any suit or suits at law, within the jurisdiction of this state, against any inhabitant or resident thereof, for any civil matter or contract, until the legislature of said state of New-York shall allow the inhabitants of this state full liberty to commence the like suits within their jurisdiction, and without any such letts or hindrances.

Brattleborough, Nov 7, 1783.

The preceding is a true copy of an act passed by the legislature of the state of Vermont, October 23, 1783.

Attest. MIC. TOWNSEND, Sec:

STATE OF VERMONT:
Whereas the Legislature,
at their session in October last, granted a tax of Ten Shillings on each hundred acres of land in the following towns viz.
Burlington, Williston, New-Huntington, Duxbury, Moretown, Berlin, Colchester, Essex, Jericho, Bolton, Waterbury, Middlesex, Milton, Westford, Underhill, Mansfield, Stowe, Worcester, Georgia, St. Albans, Swanton, Highgate, Fairfax Smithfield, Fairfield, Hungerford, Shelburne Charlotte, Ferrisburgh, Panton, Addison, Bridgeport, Shoreham, Orwell, Hindsburch, Monkton, New Haven, Pocom, Cornucall, Waybridge, Sudbury, Whiting, Hubbardston, Middlebury, Salisbury, Lister, Nesbete, Fairhaven, and Benson; And the treasurer having issued his warrant to the subscriber, being sheriff of the county of Rutland, to collect the same — These are therefore to notify all persons concerned in the aforesaid lands, that constant attendance will be given at the now dwelling house of the subscriber, in Wallingford, until the second Tuesday of March next; and at Bennington, during the session of assembly: All persons owing lands as above, either bringing or sending money to pay their taxes, are desired to be very particular in mentioning the name of the town, and original proprietor of the right they pay for, or they cannot have a proper receipt therefor. And all persons owning lands in any of the above towns, who shall neglect or refuse to pay their taxes granted as above, before the said second Tuesday of March aforesaid, may depend on having so much of their land sold at public vendue, on the said second Tuesday of March next, at the dwelling house of the subscriber, in Wallingford aforesaid; as will pay said taxes, and all legal costs arising thereon.

ABRAHAM IVES, Sheriff.

Wallingford, Dec. 6, 1783. 3—13 3

The Proprietors of Roxbury, in the State of Vermont, are hereby notified, that at a legal meeting of said proprietors, held at Hartford, in the county of Windsor, by adj. urnent, on Thursday the 25th of December instant, a tax of Ten Shillings was granted on each proprietors right or share of land, for the purpose of lotting out the first division in said township; said tax to be paid by the first of February next, in money, wheat, beef or pork, at cash price. Also a tax of Two Shillings on each proprietors right, for procuring the grant, charter, and other incidental charges, to be paid by the said first day of February next, in hard money — These are therefore to request said proprietors, to pay said taxes, to me the subscriber, by the said first of February next.

JOHN STRONG, Collector.

Woodstock, Dec. 29, 1783. 3—7 9

N. B. Those proprietors who do not settle their several taxes by the time above-mentioned, may depend upon being put to immediate cost, and their land sold as the law directs.

P R I M E R S,
To be sold at the Printing-Office;

The proprietors of Orwell,

in the county of Rutland, and State of Vermont, who have not paid the tax granted by said proprietors on the first day of October last, for defraying the charges of lotting out the first division in said township, so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling house of Lieut. Elisha Clark, inn holder in Pawlet, on the 23d day of January next, at 8 o'clock in the morning, unless the proprietors shall discharge said sums, and lawful costs, unto the subscriber, before the day of sale above-mentioned.

Proprietors Names,	£.	s.	d.
Thomas Liskomb,	1	1	0
James Glean,	1	1	0
Joseph Jacobs,	1	1	0
Uriah Woolman,	1	1	0
Theodore Adkinson,	1	1	0
John Gifford,	1	1	0
Robert Boyd, jun.	1	1	0
Henry Tatford,	1	1	0
Giffer Daley,	1	1	0
Elijah Dotey,	1	1	0
Cornelius Barrus,	1	1	0
Samuel Barrus,	1	1	0
Alexander Burns,	1	1	0
Benjamin Walker,	1	1	0
Robert Boyd,	1	1	0
William M'Clish,	1	1	0
John Temple,	1	1	0
John Turrels,	1	1	0
John Ogden,	1	1	0
Nathaniel Barrol,	1	1	0
Andrew Burns,	1	1	0
Benjamin Seaman,	1	1	0
James Nellis,	1	1	0
John Haddock,	1	1	0
George Wood,	1	1	0
John Burros,	1	1	0
David M'Clish,	1	1	0
Richardson Cornwell,	1	1	0

The above named proprietors are requested to discharge the several sums with which they here stand charged, to me the subscriber, as they would prevent my being laid under the disagreeable necessity of selling their lands.

WILLIAM SMITH, Collector.

Reupert, Dec. 9, 1783. 3—14 6

The Proprietors of Two-Heroes, in the county of Rutland, and State of Vermont, are informed, that application has been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of said township, to warn a meeting of said proprietors.—These are therefore to warn them to meet at the dwelling house of Captain Elijah Dewey, inn holder in Bennington, on the last Monday in February next, at one o'clock P. M. for the following purposes, viz.

1. To choose a Moderator.
2. To receive the report of the committee appointed to lay out said township.
3. To see if the proprietors will grant a tax to pay for laying out said township.
4. Do any other business proper to be done in said meeting

JOHN KNICKERBACOR, P. Clerk.
Sunderland, Dec. 8, 1783. 3—6 9

State of Vermont, Treasurer's Office,
Sunderland, Nov. 18, 1783.

WHEREAS, the former regulations of this State have been such, that money has been paid out of different offices to individuals, taking receipt for the same to account, which receipts are now in this Office; And whereas the Legislature, at their session in February last, made some new regulations respecting accounts; among which the Treasurer was directed to sue up all receipts or notes that should remain in his Office after the first day of August last: The Treasurer, unwilling to make unnecessary cost to those who have neglected to comply with the aforesaid act, and knowing that in sundry instances those who have receipts, &c. in this Office, have accounts against the State to balance theirs.

Therefore, the Treasurer thinks proper to suspend carrying into effect such act until the rising of the Assembly in February next; and all those who may neglect taking up their receipts, &c. as aforesaid, may depend on being proceeded against in pursuance to the aforesaid act.

I. ALLEN, Treasurer.
3—8 6

Benjamin Durkee,

S L A Y - M A K E R,

HEREBY informs the public, that he carries on said business at the house of Asa Edgerton, in Lebanon; where all persons may be supplied at a reasonable rate, for Cash or Country Produce, as he has a quantity of the best Carolina Cane now on hand; and all favours greatly acknowledged by their humble servant,

Lebanon, Dec. 16. 3—4

The Proprietors of Bridgewater, are informed, that at a legal meeting of said proprietors, held at said Bridgewater on the 25th day of November, 1783 —Voted, on the 4th article, that the proprietors who have not pitched their first division lots, have liberty to pitch the same until the 15th of June next; at the expiration of which time, the proprietors may proceed to pitch their second division of hundred acre lots to a whole right or share of land in said township.

JESSE WILLIAMS, P. C. pro tem.
Bridgewater, Dec. 23, 1783 3—4

The proprietors of Orwell, in the county of Rutland, and State of Vermont, at a meeting held by adjournment, on Tuesday the second of December, at the dwelling house of Elisha Clark, in Pawlet, voted, that this meeting be adjourned until the third Tuesday of January next, at one o'clock P. M. and that the proprietor's clerk be directed to publish this adjournment in Bennington and Windsor News Papers, that the proprietors meet at time and place aforesaid, to see what they will do concerning cutting roads, building mills, establishing a ferry, encouraging settlers, and act upon any other matter that may appear necessary on said day.

JOSHUA TRACY, P. Clerk.
Pawlet, Dec. 9, 1783. 3—5 3

Calvin Burnett, Post Rider, returns his sincerest thanks to those gentlemen who have favoured him with their custom, and made payments according to agreement, and requests those still in arrears to discharge their respective accounts without any further delay, that he may be enabled to settle with the Printers.

Windsor, Dec. 17, 1783.

The Proprietors of Illec-a-Mont, in the county of Rutland, and State of Vermont, are informed, that application has been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of said township, to warn a meeting of the proprietors.—These are therefore to warn them to meet at the dwelling house of Captain Elijah Dewey, inn holder in Bennington, on the last Monday in February next, at two o'clock P. M. for the following purposes, viz.

1. To choose a Moderator.
2. To receive the report of the committee appointed to lay out said township.
3. To do any other business proper to be done in said meeting.

JOHN KNICKERBACOR, P. Clerk.
Sunderland, Dec. 8, 1783. 3—6

Advertisement!

Broke prison at Newbury, in the county of Orange, and State of Vermont, on the night of the 1st of instant December, one Jacob Marston, late of Fairlee, in said county, a stout portly fellow, about 30 years of age, light complexion, hair, and eyes, his beard bearing a little upon a sandy, speaks with a pretty full voice, and assumes something important airs in his behaviour—was committed for several small, but just debts, and has made his escape to discharge them.

Whoever will take up and secure him, so that the subscriber may have him again, shall receive a generous reward from, and have all necessary charges paid by,

ABNER CHAMBERLAIN, Sheriff.
Newbury, Dec. 2. 3—6

The proprietors of Orwell, in the county of Rutland, and State of Vermont, at a meeting held by adjournment, on the second day of December, at the dwelling house of Lieut. Elisha Clark, inn holder in Pawlet, voted to raise a tax of twenty-four shillings, L. M. on each proprietor's right, to defray the charges of lotting out the second division in said township. In consequence of which vote, the proprietors are requested to make immediate payment of their several proportions of said tax, unto me the subscriber, living in Reupert, county of Bennington.

WILLIAM SMITH, Collector.
Reupert, Dec. 9, 1783. 3—4 9

To be sold at the Printing-Office, Watts's Divine Songs, Penitential Cries, Pope's Essay on Man, Revolution of America, Curtis's Grammar, sundry Sermons, &c. &c.